THE

Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 55,659—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
1st June,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	8409
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	...	...
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	5809	...	...
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10850
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	MARMORA	10600
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	...	...
27th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June 1912
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	992
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 635	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about	
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	4th	June 1912.
a Pressident	3310	Bremer	14th	" 1912.
a Somali	2600	Kasch	2nd	July 1912.
b Konig	4200	von. Holdt	17th	" 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.
b Twin screw steamer.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,

25, Meadow Street, 25th May, 1912.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Ten Leading Cases. By W. R. S., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
Dwarka... 1695 Friday 7th June † 6 a m. direct.
Kola ..... 1205 Thurs. 6th June 9 a.m.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND SUEZ.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 6th June, sailing at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 12th June, sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Tuesday 4th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 8th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Assam, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
31st May, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4113	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	X	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4145	Rosati	26th Sept. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 934	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

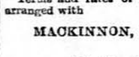
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	Mastina	15th June 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	Magandini	15th July 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	Amezaga	16th June 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO. SHIPPING AGENTS PRODUCE BROKERS &c. EXPORT DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. are large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Offer their services to Firms abroad. CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED. PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited. CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 65 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund..... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... " " 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokonama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

"JELLSO"

HARMLESS TO THE SKIN. {AN IDEAL SOAP FOR MOTORISTS.} CONTAINS NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS.

FOR WASHING MOTOR-CARS AND CARRIAGES

DOES not injure enamel, varnish or paint.

Oil or dirt can be removed from motor-cars, carriages, painted doors, windows and the hands without water.

Washes perfectly without injuring the materials.

A perfect cleanser for all purposes.

Jellso contains no acids or chemicals injurious to the skin. It can be used in absolute safety even though the hands are scratched or cut.

Jellso is not a luxury for the wealthy motorist only. It is very inexpensive.

One washing with Jellso makes an old car like new. It is not at all necessary to use Jellso every time the car is washed, once a week or even less is sufficient to keep the varnish bright with very little polishing.

Water will not remove grease when it is used alone. Either the varnish is left streaky and dull or a lot of time is wasted in polishing. This time would be much more advantageously employed in overhauling the machinery, and thereby lessening the risks of breakdowns on the road.

If you are sceptical.
TRY A SMALL TIN FOR AS. 6,
And we feel sure you will become for evermore a strong supporter of "JELLSO."
Sold in tins As. 6, As. 12, Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS FOR: NAPIER MOTORS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
SPECIALLY PACKED FOR
MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes
Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.
REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in
½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.
The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available
KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED,
CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE
CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK
CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE
CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks
etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.,
(INDIA) LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

GREAT SCOT! WHAT'S THAT?

A terrific expansion—but not a burst up.

An accidental and undeniable demonstration of the great elasticity and strength of

DUNLOP TUBES.

Whilst travelling over a rough road in France, from some unknown cause (—probably the lack of security bolts)—and inner tube fitted to a car belonging to Mr. C. H. Palethorpe, of Northfield, blew out and assumed the fantastic shape shown in the accompanying illustration. Twice the tube forsook the cover, but, despite the enormous air pressure, it never burst; the air was simply allowed to escape, the tubes replace reinflated, and the journey resumed.

THE CASTLE MOTOR CO., LTD., Kidderminster, who favoured us with the snap-shots and particulars of this uncommon experience, in a post script to their letter, say:—

"In our opinion the quality of rubber used in your inner tubes must be excellent to stand such a strain."

DUNLOP INNER TUBES being made of the finest Para Rubber, ensure the best results. ALL SIZES—Standard, Limousine and American—GUARANTEED PRICES. Full information about all Dunlop Motor manufactures post free on application.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS.

THE ITALIAN STORES
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN FEVER AGUE INFLUENZA

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE TECHNICAL LABORATORIES AND STUDIOS, POTTERY DEPARTMENT.

THE SIR GEORGE CLARKE TECHNICAL LABORATORIES and STUDIOS, POTTERY DEPARTMENT, will OPEN on the 10th of June. Students wishing to join must apply personally or in writing for information and prospectus to the PRINCIPAL, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 29th May, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF BENGAL RAILBORNE COAL.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY the 10th of June, 1912, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, Tenders for the SUPPLY at Pir's mouth of 150,000 tons of best BENGAL COAL, for the G. I. P. Railway, to be delivered in equal monthly quantities during July to October 1912.

2. The coal must be of the best quality, either hand-picked or screened and free from shale or other deleterious foreign matter. It must be fresh coal, "Weathered," coal will not be accepted. Only coal actually raised by the contracting firm to be supplied. No "brought" coal allowable.

3. Forms of Tender, Specification, etc., may be obtained from the secretary G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay on payment of 8 annas.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Secretary.

Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 30th May 1912.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of BAI COOVERBAI, widow of RATANJI BOMANJI, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to S. 320 of the Indian Succession act (X of 1865), and section 42 of the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act (XXVIII of 1866), that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed BAI COOVERBAI, widow of RATANJI BOMANJI DUBASH, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 17th day of January, 1911, and Probate of whose Will and Codicils having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, was granted on the 24th day of April, 1911, to K. R. BOMANJI and B. R. BOMANJI, BAI JERBAI, widow of SORABJI COWASJI KHAMBATA, and KAIKOBAD SORABJI KHAMBATA, of Bombay, Parsis, the Executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send in their CLAIMS to Messrs. PESTONJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA and Co., Attorneys for the said Executors, at their Office, at No. 79, Medow Street Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executors, Will hard over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. PESTONJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA and Co., the Attorneys for the abovenamed executors.—Dated this 28th day of May, 1912.

PESTONJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for K. R. Bomanji and others the Executors of Bai Cooverbai, widow of Ratanji Bomaji Dubash.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHRI KRISHNA MAHADEV ACHARYA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property.

Any person or persons having any claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, trust, lien, possession, easement or otherwise is and are hereby requested to make known the same in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground whereof, Mr. H. F. Soares, Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. L. M. GOMES, is the Fazendar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Canal Street outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and nine Square Yards and three-ninths of another Square Yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Nathu Madhavji and now to Hurrichand Nathoba, on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to Narayan Shankarji and now to Anpurnabai, wife of Chintamon Maddar, on or towards the South by a public passage, and on or towards the North by the property of the said Anpurnabai and, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 3779, and Street 124, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

FORBES & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA MAIL.

ON and from the 1st June, 1912 the UP and DOWN POONA MAIL TRAINS will only carry First, Second and Intermediate Class Passengers.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th May 1912.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that nearly 90 per cent. of the CISTERNS placed in the tops of the houses for the supply of water are provided with improperly fitting lids. The result is that a large number of such cisterns breed anopheles larvae which convey Malaria. In those cases where there are tight fitted covers, the same are carelessly left open by servants.

Section 231 of the Municipal Act which refers to wells, tanks, &c., is being amended, and after the same is passed by the Governor in Council, any well, tank, cistern, fountain, masonry receptacles for gardens, etc., etc., breeding larvae of mosquitoes will render the owner or occupier liable to prosecution for creating nuisance.

It is therefore very necessary in the interests of the house owners and occupiers that all cisterns should be hermetically covered and should be kept under lock and key, so as to render them mosquito proof. The warning pipe of the cistern should also be dealt with in the same way by placing a piece of fine wire gauze against the inner opening of the pipe.

J. A. TURNER, M.D., D.P.H.,
Executive Health Officer.

NOTICE.

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Afterwards in open court the dog accuses the murderer by rushing at him furiously. The King settle a club for the man and cask for the dog and orders that if the dog is beaten, he must be killed, and if the man he must be hanged. The result is inevitable and the murderer is finally put to the gallows.

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, MAY 29.] [BOMBAY, MAY 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	77 11-16	1-4	
do. Rentes	93 3-4		1-2
3½ do. Sterling Loan	82 3-4	1-2	
4½ do. Gov. Securities	64 11-16	un	chgd
Silver in London Spot	28 1-16		1-16
do. 2 months' bonds	28 1-4	un	chgd
Silver in New York	61	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25.24 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20.46		1-2
do. do. New York	4.87 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight	3 1-16	un	chgd
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 2-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

Port Said, 29.

The P and O steamer "Mokdavia" has shipped £347,820 gold for Bombay and £50,000 gold for Singapore.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 14,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 6,00,000 " to Bombay
" 2,00,000 " to Madras

" 20,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·01.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 14,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 10,90,000 " to Bombay.
" 5,00,000 " to Madras.

" 29,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·05.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 50,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Steady. Fair demand.
Spot ... Steady.
Futures ... Quiet with a limited
Manchester enquiry
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 503 "
Imports ... 33,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·27 +·05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 5-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·15 +·02	6·15 +·02	6·18 +·03	6·18 +·02	6·15 +·04

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·13 +·01	6·12 +·04	6·12 +·04	6·12 +·14

New York official noon call July 11-09 ; Oct 11·25. New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·67 ; Oct 11·39.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 5,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 5,500
" Exports to Great Britain ... .
" Exports to Continent ... 2,000
" Spot Cotton ... 11·50 unchgd

Futures—Month of July 11·04—12
Futures—Month of Oct 11·19—04
} Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later on bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 11 9-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July ... 11·54—01
Do. do. Oct ... 11·31—32
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Dull,

The New York market closed on Thursday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.
Total actual Exports ... 13,000
do Forwarded ... 47,000
do Imports ... 60,000
do Stocks ... 1,266,000

Manchester, May 29.

Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ... 8 7
" " 44 in. 38-38 1-2 yds 9lbs ... 9
White " 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr ... 10 9
" nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21 ... 7

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months —
Do. Name of Ports —
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 3-4 —1-4
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do Months—May-June —London—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 61lbs. ... ... 37 unchgd
Do. Month—May—Nominal—Dull.
Barletta Russo 61lbs 35 1-2
Do. Month—June-July—Sellers—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 1-2 unchgd
Do Month ... May—Sellers

SEEDS.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70 3-4 +1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 62 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June
Do Name of Port—Antwerp—Done and sellers
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 68-1s
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers—Steady

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
67-6 0—unchgd—June-July—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 6 3-4 —1-2d
May-June—Value—Steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 85 1-2+1 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M S ... ... 75 1-2+7-8
English best selected Copper: £ 79 1-2+1-4.

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... 12-3

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35-9
Mutton Tallow ... 31-0
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 7 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment ... July-Aug.
Tone—Little or no business doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nothing doing.
Do Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 7-8+1 1-4d
Months of Shipments ... August—Sellers.
Tone—Firm on bear covering. Closed quieter.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 17-6 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ... June-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Fair business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F
Calcutta 12 4 1-2 —June—Value.
Do. 11 6—Aug.—Value
Do. 12 1 1-2—July—Value
Do. 11 4 1-2—Sept Nov.—Value

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 12 6—June.—Value
Do. 11 7 1-2—Aug —Value
Do. 12 3 July—Value.
Do. 11 6—Sept Nov.—Value

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 13 3—June.—Value.
Do. 12 6—Aug—Value.
Do. 12 10 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 12 4 1-2—Sept Nov.—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 13 4 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 12 7 1-2—Aug—Value
Do. 13 July.—Value
Do. 2-6—Sept Nov.—Value
General Tone—Firm and good business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [30TH MAY, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
7 Boxes Bullion.	5,18,400	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Bullion.	76,800	do	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	33	40,176
B B and C I Railway	18	21,291

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Cash Balances of the Bank of Bengal is 18 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm after the allotment of Council Bills, tenderers at 1s. 4d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-32d. T, T. having received only 4 per cent. Business has been done at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. but the enquiry has been small. Private bills have been placed at 1s. 4 7-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 3-4
Shanghai "	...202 3-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 15-16 for Cash and the Settlement and 96 13-16 for the second Settlement, as 1 has kept steady during the day with a moderate business doing. Closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96 15 0
1st Settlement	...	" 96 15 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 96 12 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London closed yesterday 1-16 lower for ready at 28 1-16. For two months' delivery the price was unchanged at 28 1-4. New York was unchanged at 61. Locally the market opened easier at 70 15-16 ex-duty for ready bars, but has improved 1-4 during the day, closing steady at our quotations. Bar Gold is steadier.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	...	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian "	...	...	" 23 15 9
Sovereigns "	...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	...	" 71 3 0
1st Settlement	...	...	" 71 5 0
2nd Settlement	...	...	" 71 10 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	...	" 80 9 0
1st Settlement	...	...	" 80 14 0
2nd Settlement	...	...	" 81 0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A trifling decline was advised in the American telegrams to hand this morning and these markets are closed to-day for Decoration Day. Weather reports are, on the whole favourable. The local market opened quiet and business was done during the morning in good Broach March at Rs. 295. The enquiry was however, limited. At Colaba an easier tone prevailed and good Broach closed at Rs. 293. There has been a small enquiry for M. G. Westerns and business is reported at Rs. 263 for June delivery.

For ready cotton the market continues very quiet and the demand is small.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs. 293	Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat	"	295	Jan. "
Fine M. C. Nagpur ...	...	" 293	" "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Palgaon	"	282	" "
F. M. G. Shamgaon-Akola	...	" 276	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	" 265	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	" 257	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	" 263	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	" 243	" "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	277	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	—	" 253	"
Good M. G. Westerns	...	" 26.-3	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	... Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales	...	... 8,000
Total Imports	...	... 12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·13 —02	6·13 —02	6·15 —03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·16 —02	6·13 —02	6·11 —02
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·09 —03	6·09 —03	6 09 — 03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Steady	...	Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.
May	...	" 12 6 0 B.T.
September	...	" 12 11 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	...	Rs. 8 12 6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	...	" 9 10 0 "

RINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal
Yellow Hingunghat	...	" 62 0 0 "

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs 12 4 0 B. T.
June-July ...	...	" 12 13 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 37 0 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready.	...	... Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold ...	...	... Rs. 49 0 0
Small ...	...	" 47 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

July-Aug.	...	... Rs. 7 10 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 6 6 R. T.
" Delhi May.	"	5 7 0 "
" " September	"	5 9 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,800
Bank of India	...	...	66
Eastern Bank	...	...	81 1-2
Indian Specie	...	...	63 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	...	436 1-4
Finlay Mills	...	...	343 3-4
Jamshed Mills	...	...	202 1-2
Kohinoor	...	...	774 1-2
Manekji Petit	...	...	2,630
New Great Eastern	...	...	232 1-2
Standard	...	...	1,342 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	...	155 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...	...	180 1-2
Bombay N. Co. Ord	...	...	293
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,440
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	...	23 1-2
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld Ordy	...	...	85 1-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	...	522 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	5,763 bales.
Wheat ...	...	20,993 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	17,625 "
Rapeseed ...	...	10,472 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	802 "
Poppyseed ...	...	2,938 "
Groundnuts ...	...	2,113 "
Castorseed ...	...	2,770 "
Bees ...	...	10,973 "
Myrabollams ...	...	904 "
Cottonseed ...	...	3,361 "
Mowrasee ...	...	Nil
Gram ...	...	6,247 "
Jowar ...	...	6,389 "
Millet ...	...	Nil

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3½ per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2 1-2 each.
Kidney As. 6 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to As. 14 each.
Sirloin from As. 2 1-2 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret nil.
Pomfret (black) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per pair.
Gholl from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil,
Salmon (small) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 1-2 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per dozen.
Oysters from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) nil.
Mullet (small) from As. 10 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 2 to As. 5 each.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 10 to As. 12 each.
Chickens from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 9 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2½ per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes of Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 8 to Re. 1 per doz.
do. (Salem) from As. 8 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PAVRI—May 30, at Bombay, Dr. Pestonji Nowroji Pavri, G.G.M.C., Physician of Khoja Sajanbhoy Murali Charitable Dispensary. Funeral will leave his residence at Frere Road, opposite General Post Office, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL—April 16, at Richmond, Coonoor, the wife of Lieut. C. R. Campbell, R. I. M., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due to arrive at 6 a. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as of getting."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

		Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	... ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail	(via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail	(via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	... ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	... ...	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express	(2nd and inter. class)	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	... ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	... ...	12-15	14-30

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	...It's my night out to-night ... Thos. Bidgood
Valse	...Dreaming ... Archibald Joyce
Selection	...La Gigala ... E. Audran
Moreau	...Spring Song ; ... Mendelsohn
Tone Poem	...Finlandia ... Sibelius
Song	...Kasmiri Love Song ... Finden
Patrol	...Die Wachtparade Kommt ... Eilenberg
Selection	...The Pink Lady ... Caryll

THE CRANE-MEN'S STRIKE.—We are informed, in connection with the report that appeared in the "Bombay Gazette" yesterday, that the Chief Engineer did not receive the crane-men whose petition is still under consideration.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—The 24th annual Railway Thanksgiving Mass, with Te Deum and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, will be celebrated on Sunday, the 2nd proximo, at 10-30 a.m., in the Chapel of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandora Hill.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

PRESENTATION.—On the occasion of his departure from Bombay, Mr. William M. Bell, of Bell, Russ and Company, was presented with an address in a casket by the native merchants dealing with the firm and entertained at an afternoon party yesterday.

LECTURE ON MALARIA.—Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Association, Dr. K. B. Shroff special assistant Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "Malaria," with the help of magic lantern slides, at the F. C. Institute, Dhobitalao, on the 4th of June, at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore per s. s. "Oriental" will close at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Sunday of the 2nd prox. and mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 5th prox. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 10 a. m the same day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—In spite of bugles being sounded and flags hoisted, to warn all concerned to get out of the new docks on Wednesday evening when blasting operations were being carried out, a peon named Gangaram Harbai, aged about eighteen, cycled into the danger zone and was struck on the head by a stone. He was picked up dead.

LOST PROPERTY.—A curious collection of lost property awaits claimants at the head police office. It consists of :—Lady's green veil ; labour cart buckles ; bunch of keys ; piece of black oilcloth ; gunny bags; peon's belt; gold and silver embroidery; copper cooking utensils; solar topi; straw hat ; drum of oil : leather purses ; a green parrot ; dogs, and silver studs.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Cleopatra," June 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrain Lloyd's s. s. "Cleopatra," to-morrow from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7 the same day at 8-30 a. m. Deck passengers and native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit the same day at 7-30 a.m.

Adler, Mr. H.
Aliviatos, Mr. G. S.
Bell, Miss
Benoist, Mr. and Mrs.
Berretoni, Mr. U.
Bowyer, Mr.
Brodsky, Mr. M. A.
Brooker, Mr. A. R.
Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. and infant.
Bryant, Master.
Coleman, Dr. and Mrs. L. and infant.
Colombi, Mr. and Mrs. J. and infant.
Conway, Mr. A.
Conti, Mr. A.
Cooper, Mr. R. H.
Cuvelier, Mr. M.
Dalal, Mr. A. M.
Dass, Mr. H.
Davies, Mr. H. J.
Doctor, Mr. C. M.
Doss, Mr. B. N.
Elder, Mr. P.
English, Mr. B. A.
Fawcett, Mrs. C.
Favrat, Father.
Fazal, Mr. E.
Fazal, Mr. S.
Foley, Mrs. C.
Fontayn, Mr. C.
Gold, Mrs. J.
Grabowski, Mr. A.
Grandi, Mr. P.
Gwyther, Mr. B. G.
Harocopos, Mr. A.
Hauser, Mr. E.
Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. and infant.
Hudson, Lt. F. W.
Kavarana, Mr. K. F.
Keeling, Revd. E. W. P
Kenning, Miss.
Kornfeld, Mr. R.
Lawyer, Mr. A. N.
Linneborn, Bishop Fr. F.
Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. M.
Mackay, Mr. W. J.
Macpherson, Mr. J.
Macpherson, Mr. S.
Manetti, Mr. P.
Murphy, Mr. and Mrs N.
Murphy, Mr. Jun.
Murphy, Miss.
Murphy, Miss
Naimudulla, Mr. S.
Park, Mr. C. T.
Persival, Mr. G. S. P.
Polacek, Mrs. C. K.
Raymond, Mr. B. W.
Ringger, Mr. R.
Rosenfeld, Mr. Jos.
Sanders, Major G. A. F.
Saunderson, Mrs.
Salti, Mr. D.
Saxby, Mr. H. B.
Sawyer, Mr. E. J.
Sayd Talib Bey, Mr.
Setna Mr. A. R.
Stroble, Mr. John.
Turner, Lt. C. R.
Umrigar, Mr. R. H.
Vakharia, Mr. M. S.
Vakharia, Mr. R. N.
Vakil, Mr. J. A.
Vatcha, Mr. K. D.
Vulliez, Father J. J.
Westendorff, Mr. B.
Westerdale, Mrs. L.
Wood, Mr. H.
Zmarelli, Mr. E.

THE WEATHER.

Reports from Mofussil Stations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Rainfall has occurred nearly generally on the West Coast, south of Ratnagiri; locally in Bombay and the Deccan, and monsoon conditions are feebly marked. In Burma only a few falls are reported, while in Assam they have been fairly general, and in Bengal local. Mandalay and Burdwan each record one inch ; Dinajpur, Goa, Mormugao and Trivandram an inch and a half and Cochin one inch of rain.

Forecast.—Duststorms and thunderstorms locally in North-West India, elsewhere no large change.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received by the Port Officer of Bombay, yesterday.

Simla, May 30, 11-55 a.m.

'Storm Signals.—Feeble monsoon conditions prevail. Squalls possible to-day."

AT BHOWNAGAR.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—

On Monday evening clouds came rolling up and the sky threatened rain. High wind followed, and the air was filled with dust. This was so severe in character that it was impossible to see any object lying a few yards away. Work was generally suspended. Subsequently a smart shower of rain fell, Madhda and Palitana receiving about 45 cents each, but Sihore and Songad received none. Akhol and Chitra also received good showers. It rained also at Wadhwan and Limbdi, where the storm blew down roof-tiles and trees. From Dhola to Dhasa, a stretch of fifteen miles on the branch line rain fell amounting to 50 cents. There was rainfall also at Khakharia and Kunkarav, but other stations remained dry.

On Monday the temperature was reduced to 102, but since then has risen to 110.

AT NASIK.

A Correspondent writes :—

Nasik has experienced some delightful, refreshing showers during the last three days, which were all the more appreciated owing to the previous excessive heat. We in the Sanitarium particularly welcome the rain, as the wells which were almost drying up are beginning to fill again.

Previous to the rain a dust storm swept over the place, accompanied by high winds; then peals of thunder rang out on the neighbouring hills, the sky darkened, when the rain came down steadily, if not heavily.

The water in the Godaveri is rather low in spite of the rain, but that in the irrigation lake at Asvali is plentiful.

Some trees were damaged by the strong winds in the Dasak property belonging to Mr. Millard. Nasik climate has considerably improved which should ensure a steady influx of people to this Sanitarium which gains more in popularity every year.

STEAMER REPORT.

Captain J. B. Dakers of the s.s. "Angus," which arrived here on Wednesday evening from Calcutta, reports having experienced very bad weather in the Bay of Bengal and fine on the coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 31st May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana. Temperature is in excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in West Central India and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in West Central India. Day temperature is above normal in Gujarat.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0.77" of rain and Mormugao 1.50". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur records 0.42" of rain and Belgaum 0.20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The area of rainfall has decreased; on the west coast of the Peninsula Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Cochin have had moderate to fairly heavy rain, and in the Deccan, light to moderate rain has been reported from Sholapur and Belgaum. At Colombo rainfall continues light but seas have become moderate and winds are north-westerly; weather is probably slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal. An increase of rainfall is likely in Malabar.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Deccan. A few dust or thunder-storms may occur in the central parts of the country.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (29th)	99·3	72·0	...	9·99
Jask	94·8	82·3	...	2·33
Muskat (29th)	95·8	87·1	...	7·60
Multan	110·3	83·5	...	3·96
Rawalpindi	105·4	71·4	...	9·67
Lahore	110·4	78·7	...	4·61
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	110·5	89·9	...	3·57
Delhi	109·0	85·8	...	6·74
Agra	111·0	84·5	...	4·63
Mainpuri	112·3	80·1	...	3·88
Jhansi	112·5	83·5	...	1·18
Cawnpore	110·7	81·4	...	4·20
Allahabad	112·6	79·3	...	2·38
Jacobabad	115·1	78·8	...	6·92
Karachi	89·0	81·0	...	0·28
Ajmer	108·4	83·7	...	1·05
Jaipur	110·2	83·1	...	3·81
Kotah	112·6	88·6	...	1·05
Abu	107·5	73·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	99·8	81·7	...	0·08
Veraval	97·1	79·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	107·6	77·0	...	0·25
Jamnagar Farm	104·5	82·5	...	0·13
Surat	103·9	83·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	111·6	83·2	...	0·26
Deesa	112·8	81·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	109·4	83·0	...	0·69
Indore	103·1	83·1	...	0·72
Jubbulpore	103·2	78·8	...	6·10
Saugor	107·8	87·1	...	2·76
Hoshangabad	110·1	87·4	...	2·82
Khandwa	108·7	90·1	...	2·01
Akola	110·2	90·0	...	2·53
Amraoti	109·3	90·3	...	3·91
Nagpur	110·6	89·8	...	9·25
Chanda	109·6	84·0	...	4·66
Saipur	106·7	78 6	...	4·29
BOMBAY	93·0	83·4	...	0·70
Ratnagiri	90·3	73·4	0·77	2·71
Mormugao	92·0	78·2	1·50	5.18
Karwar	88·2	79·6	0·05	4·38
Malegaon	100·1	81·1	...	3·11
Ahmednagar	96·6	75·5	...	2·66
Poona	100 0	74·8	...	2·90
Dhulapur	105·3	67·1	0·42	3·24
Sholapur	93·2	7,·3	...	1·99
Belgaum	95·8	69·0	0·20	4·94
Aurangabad	101·9	82·7	...	3·71
Nizamabad (Indur)	104·3	82·7	...	5·43
Hyderabad	104·3	82·7	...	5·12
Mangalore	97·8	78·8	0·03	6 23
Calicut	89·3	78·1	...	15·12
Cochin	90·2	75·7	1·16	26·53
Colombo	85·5	78·3	0·13	55·64
Masulipatam	97·3	80·7	...	7·94
Bellary	102 0	79·8	...	1·43
Cuddapah	105·7	87·6	...	2 65
Madras	94 5	82·0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Angus, 2,320 tons, Captain J. B. Dakers, arrived here on Wednesday from Calcutta, 13th May, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Bardistan, 2,500 tons, Captain W. A. Davies, arrived here yesterday, from London, 27th April with a general cargo and explosives.

The A. L. S. N. Co's s.s. Moravia, 2,268 tons, Captain F. Banditoch, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Fiume, 3rd instant with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Tosa Maru, 3,610 tons, Captain T. Satow, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Class.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ryaberg					T M & Co
B Ariosto					J Finlay & Co
C&R Chilton					T M & Co
D&E Assaye					P & O Co
F Laconia					W & A Graham & Co
K Tosa Maru					N Y Kaisha
M Havildar					T Morison & Co
N Daylight ship					Standard Oil Co
P Palamcotta					M M & Co
Q Moravia					A L S N Co
Shah Ameer					Bo Hajee S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Manipur	4023	Tyers	Dunkirk	K Nixon & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson		W & A G & Co
3 Clan Cameron	2850	Taylor	Antwerp	J Finlay & Co
4 Maltby	2540	Alsen	Liverpool	W & A Graham & Co
5 Roath	2808	Harding	Hamburg	W & A G & Co
6 Istrar	2979	Jacob	A'werp	K N & Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste	A L S N Co
9 Ostmark	2706	Peter	W & A Graham & Co	
10&11 Oriental	3286	Valentine	Kobe	P & O S N Co
12&13 Persia	4154	Haughton	London	P & O Co
16 Sibistan	1857	Choat	Dunkirk	M M & Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Hussein do
Netravati	699	Fakira Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	Angus	Dakers	Calcutta, May 13
	Moravia	Banditoch	Fiume, May 3
30	Bardistan	Davies	London, May 29

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Dumra	Morrison	Persian Gulf &c
	Bahrein	Grant	Persian Gulf &c
	Kt. of the Thistle	Baker	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Thursday :—

Steamer Tosa Maru, Satow for Kobe &c.

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—Steamer Feroona for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India steamer Chanda, left Suez on the evening of the 29th instant.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Paris passed Suez on the 29th instant and is due to arrive at Bombay on the 8th proximo at daylight.

The Ancher Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the night of the 28th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—200 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 48 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwts oil cakes, The Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co; 130 cwts old iron, K M Nathoo; 135 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 1,550 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 53 bales wool, P Moorlidhur; 36 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 12 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 100 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—60 bales hemp, and 55 bales cottonfly, 2,000 cwts linseed, 12,000 cwts wheat, and 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—1,137 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 963 cwts cottonseed and 75 cwts oil cakes, The Jamshed Oil Mills.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—64 casks goat skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—81 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Laconia s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 206 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 12,130 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Rysbergen s—24 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 2962 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rysbergen s—2 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 286 bales cotton and 860 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 12 cwts linseed, the Bombay Co; 1000 cwts linseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co; 500 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Steinbergen s—2000 tons manganeseore, the Central India Mining Co.

Clan Cameron s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 3 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 206 bales cotton waste and fly, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2000 cwts linseed and 195 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co; 1183 cwts barley, M Vulabhdas; 3000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Manipur s—2346 cwts linseed, WM. Blythe and Co; 7500 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwts groundnuts and 1000 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri; 7520 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Roath s—2,640 cwts teelseed, and 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L. Dreyfus and Co. 239 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros; 8,000 cwts rapeseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

Manipur s—100 bales cotton, M. Nathoobhoy and Co; 50 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, J. Fachiri; 399 cwts poppyseed, J. Fachiri.

Ostmark s—87 cwts olibanum, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Cheltonian s—1,860 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Istrar s—100 cwts dilliseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Moravia s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, Jaithabhai and Co; 228 bales cotton, and 5,598 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—704 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 420 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Moravia s—110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 260 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, M H Dehdashti; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 471 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, A M Jethabhai and Co; 200 bales cotton, A M M Essabhoy; 200 bales cotton, A H Goculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, A Blaicheck and Co.

Havildar s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

Oriental s—53 cwts colombo roots and 46 cwts gum, K Abdoolabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—91 cwts dry fruits, V Nurpat and Co; 30 cwts dry fruits, D Javerchand; 13 cwts almond and case saffron, N C Bhesania.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 4 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per 4 tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per 4 tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all on any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of any oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for double hire [illegible] to increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co [illegible] IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above [illegible] excepting for bulk.

Cowla and Andheri Agents add [illegible]

Thana Agent adds 1 1-2 annas to the above [illegible]

Order boys supplied gratis on application.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
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CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY
WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)
J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).
G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain, England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).
WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.
These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.
(5).—TO-DAY :—
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL COLLIE, I.M.S
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

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At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
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are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
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may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 31st May, 1912.

COURT OF WARDS AND PETTY STATES.

SOME idea of the value of petty states to their nominal owners and of the trouble they give Government may be gathered from a perusal of the report on the administration of the estates in the Bombay presidency under the management of the Court of Wards. Those who believe that petty chiefs should be relieved of their responsibilities and that the British Government should take over the control of the entire country would find support for their contentions, though what they would discover in the narrative of the affairs of petty states would in no way apply to the great states of the country. But the question is whether it is worth while bolstering up princelings who are incapable of managing their own affairs—at great expense and trouble and to no compensating advantage to the local Government. In the Northern Division of the presidency we find there were nineteen estates under management at the beginning of last official year and twenty-six at its close. In the Central Division from eleven the number rose to thirteen and in the Southern Division the number was fourteen. The cost of management is within ten per cent. of their income, though it sometimes is as low as six. Government sees to the education of its wards. Of these there are twelve in the Northern Division of school-going age. Most of these are learning vernacular and English in local schools, two of them being at the Dhanduka hostel. The young Desai of Broach is under the care of a personal guardian in England, where he has made satisfactory progress and is preparing for College. The services of a graduate of good reputation have been borrowed from the Educational Department for the minor Maharaj of Surat, as "the evil influences of intriguing persons have to be guarded against and the Collector's efforts are directed to making him an earnest and quiet student." To the care of the Central Division the chieftain of Kathi left four minor sons, three of them being old enough to be taken to Dhulia for education. Of one of the minor's estates concerned it is reported to be so hopelessly involved as to be beyond extrication, while another is believed to be in the same condition. Of a third it is hoped that it will be clear of debt by 1919. In the Southern Division it is recorded that one of the wards, who is now eighteen years of age, left school more than a year ago and all attempts to induce him to resume his studies have proved fruitless. Whether it is worth while continuing to help lads who will not help themselves is a question for Government.

In the Northern Division the total liabilities of the estates amounted to Rs. 3,31,172. In the Central Division, Rs. 3,75,845, two lakhs and a quarter having been cleared off during the year, and in the Southern Division, Rs. 5,88,884. In the Southern Division, it is stated, that the administration of the Act was successful and productive of much good. If the four estates added during the year, the management of three of them was assumed on the application of the owners of former managers. This is regarded as significant, testifying to the appreciation by the public of the advantages of management by the Court of Wards. One estate is involved in debt beyond all hope of redemption and an application has been made for sanction to the withdrawal of the Superintendent of the estate from the Court of Wards. The total liabilities in British territory of one estate, amount to Rs. 99,000, including a claim for Rs. 66,000, which has recently been rejected by the Subordinate Judge. Besides this, liabilities amounting to Rs. 76,529 are contracted by the ward on the security of the lands in the Sangli States. The creditor, whose claim has been rejected, has filed an appeal in the High Court and, says the Commissioner, if the Subordinate Judge's decision is reversed, the position of the estate will be hopeless. If the decision is upheld, it may be possible to save the estate with the aid of a Government loan. Regarding the Nevalkar's estate it is stated that with all the care and economy bestowed, the management is not likely to be successful. The estate consists mostly of advances made without or insufficient security and increasing difficulty is experienced every year in recovering the amounts falling due and of that now remaining out there is little chance of recovery. "The Collector is of opinion that it is no use continuing the present management and that the estate should be restored to the owners. He promises to take steps in the matter."

A resolution, in review of the reports, and judiciously summarising the information they contain, show that of the forty estates which had been under the control of the Court of Wards for the entire year, six were entirely free from debt when brought under management. The debt of the other thirty-four estates at the dates on which their management was undertaken amounted to fifteen and a quarter lakhs and had been reduced to Rs.11,19,000 at the beginning of the year under review. During the year fresh debts amounting to Rs. 98,000 were incurred, but practically the whole of this sum was employed in paying off old debts on advantageous terms. Claims against the estates amounting to Rs. 1,08,000 were rejected by the Court of Wards or by the Civil Courts. The total indebtedness of the thirty-four estates under consideration was reduced during the year from Rs. 11,19,000 to Rs. 8,46,000—a difference of nearly one-fourth. Fourteen of the estates are now clear or practically clear of debt, fifteen are likely to be free in less than twenty years, and only five appear to be so deeply involved as to require more than twenty years to repay their creditors. Of the unindebted estates some have large balances, invested and uninvested. In Sind there are no less than eighty-five estates under the management of the Court. In the opinion of Government the administration of the Act continues to be very beneficial to the estates; but whether it is to Government we take leave to doubt.

FRENCH BIRTH-RATE. THE excess of deaths over births in France last year is really deplorable, though we cannot call it unusual, for it has happened no less than twice in the eleven years preceding 1911. In 1900 deaths exceeded births by twenty-six thousand and again in 1907 the excess amounted to twenty thousand. In 1911 the excess is reported to be nearly thirty-five thousand, a truly appalling figure. In 1895, too, there was an excess, but it only one-half of that of last year for whose heavy mortality there must be a special reason which we shall probably learn from the mail papers. But there is this consolation to be derived from the statistics of births and deaths for a long series of years, that whenever deaths have exceeded births in any particular year like 1900, the immediately succeeding years show an abnormal rise in the number of births. We say abnormal rise, but that is only comparative, because, as is notorious, France is almost stationary in population and only a little excess in birth would be called abnormal there whilst in other countries it would hardly be noticed. In 1901, immediately following the year of excessive deaths, births exceeded deaths by seventy-two thousand, and 1902 showed an even greater rise in births, for they were eighty-four thousand more than deaths. Then in 1903 to 1906 this abnormal excess gradually dwindled down and 1907 showed a deficit as stated above in births over deaths. In 1896 and 1897 the years following the one of excessive deaths, this process of adjustment is more marked still, for in the former year there were ninety-three thousand more births than deaths whilst in 1897 there were so many as a hundred and eight thousand more births. The excess for the year immediately preceding 1895 was high, namely, forty thousand. In 1908 the year following that of excessive deaths, there were forty-six thousand more births. So there is good ground for hope that during the present year the deplorable excess of deaths over births of last year will be more than made good by an abnormal increase of births. There is little fear that the next census, which is quinquennial in France and will be, taken in 1916, will show an actual decrease in population for in spite of years like 1911 and 1900 showing excess of deaths over births, the annual excess of births over deaths calculated in the average of the first ten years of this century amounts to 1·3 per thousand of population. In England this annual rate of excess is very nearly 12 per thousand and in Germany nearly 15. This shows how severely France is handicapped by her excessively slow rate of increase in population, in fact it is the slowest rate of any country in Europe. The excess of deaths is particularly discouraging just now as during the last few years special efforts have been directed towards lessening the number of deaths by various sanitary measures. The number of births in France is very low. In 1908 there were 204 births in every 10,000, while the deaths were 197. It was found almost impossible to increase the former number so more efficient means are being taken to decrease the latter in order that there might be a larger population. M. Bouchard of the French Institute showed very ably some time ago the great necessity of doing this. But the figures for last year will show this most vividly and the need for greater exertions.

THE STRIKE. THE transport workers do not show up well in their reception of the report submitted by Sir Edward Clarke. Sir Edward, it may be remembered, found for the men on five points out of the seven at issue. He declared, however, that unionists were not entitled to refuse to work with non-unionists, and the strike leader, according to a cable, emphasises that it is just this which the men will do. In adopting this attitude it seems to us that the men take up an utterly false position. To begin with they deny an undoubted private right to the individual. If a worker believes the interest of his trade demands trade organization, he is at liberty to organize, and it follows that any comrade of his who takes the opposite view is entitled to remain aloof from the organization. To go further, we say that if the unionists, who certainly belong to the majority, attempt to force the action of the others, either physically or by intimidating employers, they are guilty of an act of conspiracy and should be punished. It is for this reason that we are in some sympathy with Sir William Nelson, the shipowner, who has declared that his class "have their backs to the wall and refuse to be parties to any compromise between the Government and the strikers." It is all very well to admit that the men have grievances—and when grievances are disclosed it is sound policy for the authorities to endeavour to persuade the employers to remedy them—but if Mr. Gosling is speaking the truth the point most at issue is the question whether non-unionists shall be employed or not, and on this specific issue, we think, no attempt should be made to induce the masters to yield. One of the features of the present struggle is that non-unionists are prepared to work if they are protected and the more efficiently the strikers are foiled in this respect the weaker their position will become. We believe this view has been impressed on the Home Secretary, for he has issued a statement to the effect that "it must be understood that the Government insists on the maintenance of order, and will use all the resources at its disposal to ensure the food-supply of London." When the stress comes, we trust he will stand firmly on this platform. The negotiations in the coal strike, when conference succeeded conference, do not justify any hope that a settlement will be reached at the conference to-day—if indeed, conference is held—that is if the parties to the dispute do not take up a more reasonable attitude towards each other: indeed we have recently been informed by cable that the shipowners and the Port of London authority have refused to attend. It may be concluded, we think, that if the men anticipated any hope of a settlement—and it must be remembered that five points are likely to be conceded to them—they would have adopted the suggestion of the President of the Board of Trade, and have resumed work yesterday. That they refused to do so indicates that they attach little importance to the conference, if, indeed, it is not possible to go further and suggest that they are determined not to accept any terms that may be suggested.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE. WE are in entire agreement with the *Manchester Guardian* and other journals in their criticism of the suggestion that the present understanding between Great Britain and France should be converted into a formal Alliance. The International system is already complex enough without adding this further complication. Britain has lived and grown strong principally because she has been unfettered and not involved in Continental intrigues and has been able, to put it bluntly, to mind her own business the while her neighbours quarrelled. It is difficult even now to realize what was our exact position at the time of the Franco-German negotiations in the dispute regarding Morocco, but we can ask, what would it have been had we been bound by ties to France, or Germany for the matter of that? It is possible to say, of course, that we should have been in a position to influence an earlier and more amicable settlement, (but, equally, we should have been liable to be called upon to hold our strength at the disposition of our ally. In the present conditions prevailing in Europe, we believe our best policy is isolation. It will be better for Great Britain to be an arbiter than a belligerent, or even the allianced friend of one. Moreover, we have it laid down on all hands at Home that our duty is to arrive at a policy of understanding with Germany, and if this is a correct attitude—it certainly has much in its favour—would an Alliance with France assist in developing it? On the contrary, it is more than probable that it would have the direct effect of irritating Berlin, and in view of this, and the uncertain value of our present *entente* with France this would be very undesirable. We are aware that there is a party at Home prepared to do anything that will offend against German susceptibilities, but we do not think they carry much support or sympathy. There is nothing in the European situation at the moment to justify the formation of any closer tie with any of the European Powers, and we hope the suggestion that we should enter into the Alliance will not materialize—at least until it is necessary to British interests that it should do so.

CALCUTTA THEATRES. SOME years ago the Corporation of Calcutta came to the conclusion that it was improper that Indian theatres should keep open their doors almost until daybreak, as was the custom, and obtained sanction to impose a by-law which declared that the play-houses should be closed punctually at 1 a. m. Unfortunately for public morality, or otherwise, for these matters invariably depend on the point of view, the by-law only provided for a penalty of Rs. 20 for each offence. Recently, an Indian member of the Corporation began to make enquiries, and the Chairman, at the last meeting, informed him that in the six months, from November 1911 to April 1912, seventeen convictions had been obtained and that eighteen cases were pending for breaches of the new by-law. In the case of the Minerva Theatre the manager had been charged fourteen times. The Corporation have now decided to appoint two officers to watch Indian play-houses, but to the mere outsider the suggestion will come that if it is impossible to inflict a fine of more than Rs. 20 for each offence, the management will gladly pay that fine *per diem* he is permitted to retain his lengthy, and more profitable, show.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 25th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p. m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Moldavia" with the outward mails of the 24th instant passed Suez at 4-30 a. m. yesterday.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 10.

The King and Queen with Princess Mary visited Burlington House last week, and went round the galleries with Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie. Princess Henry of Battenberg, who was in the Isle of Wight, and unable to attend on Thursday, also joined the party. Queen Alexandra looked very sweet and gracious in her deep black, with the becoming pointed bonnet and little white cap, and a long veil falling in graceful folds. Queen Mary was wearing pale mauve, and Princess Mary was in blue soft satin, with lace insertions, and a shady hat. The president and officials conducted the visitors round the exhibition and much time was given up to the picture of the Coronation, which came in for detailed criticism. The Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna and Prince Peter of Oldenburgh, who are visiting Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House, were also present, and among those in waiting were Lord Granville, Sir Charles Cust, Mr. Harry Verney, and Sir Arthur Davidson.

Another afternoon the Queen spent a long time at the exhibition, accompanied by Prince Albert and Prince Henry. Princess Alexander of Teck was there in a dress of royal blue satin, inset with antique point and veiled in ninon. Princess Christian wore heliotrope velvet and a floral toque, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein was in reseda and black, Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein wearing roses and lilac in a wide-brimmed black hat, with a shot taffetas gown. The Queen was wearing a very handsome gown of the new corded silk in a deep shade of blue, the front closely embroidered in blue jet, and a small hat with a panache at the side of shaded mauve feathers. Lady Shaftesbury looked charming in soft grey, Lady Bertha Dawkins was wearing pastel shades, and Miss Mabel Gye and Miss Ursula Lawley were one in black velvet, the other in grey silk.

Little Prince George, aged barely nine years and a half, has left home and embarked on school life like any other less highly-placed small boy. He has accompanied his elder brother Prince Henry to St. Peter's Court School at Broadstairs, and will have to take his chance amongst other lads of his own age. He is a jolly and high-spirited little fellow, and will much appreciate the companionship of other boys and the emulation of studies and games among his own "sort."

I do not know when, according to the social calendar, the London season is timed to commence, but as far as the spirit of the thing goes and as far as Bond-street goes, it began this week. Bond-street is, I think, unique in the thoroughfares of the world. There is nothing quite like it. Paris may plead finer architectural beauty with her Rue de la Paix, with its flaming flower-baskets and its graceful vista, Berlin may hold up Unter den Linden as the finest street in the world, and St. Petersburg may point with justifiable pride to her Nevski Prospekt, with its two seasons of winter and summer. But Bond-street outstrips them all.

It is not so much a street as the most entrancing bazaar in Europe. Walk down its winding, traffic-congested length, from Piccadilly to Oxford-street, as I did yesterday, and you will see what I mean. The whole place is designed for the twin pleasures of the *flaneur*—shopping and watching other people shop. In this respect its atmosphere is really Eastern. Nobody dreams of going to Bond-street, unless it is to buy things or to help other people to do so. In the morning it is the most perfect loafing place in the two hemispheres. Where in this world will you see the pleasantly idle (and presumably rich) of both sexes in such numbers? At noon, under the hot sunshine, the narrow roadway was a solid block of gorgeous motor-cars, moving inch by inch along its crooked course, the pavements were thronged with laughing, chattering people, strolling slowly, ceaselessly, up and down, and the opulent shops were packed with fascinated shoppers. The real business of the great London season had begun in earnest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

At yesterday's meeting of the Isle of Wight Rural District Council one of the members, Mr. L. Chatfeild Clarke, suggested that the Island Advertising Association should be asked to "boom" the fact that there is a considerable excess of males over females in the island rural district. This unusual condition of things, he urged, should attract parents with large families of marriageable daughters who usually went to such places as Cheltenham, where the proportion of men to women was one in seven. They ought to find the island a happy hunting ground. The figures at the last census showed that there were 15,971 males and 14,855 females.

HEAT.

Notwithstanding the fact that there was no remarkable record of sunshine, yesterday was the warmest day of the year in that part of the country which lies to the immediate east and north of London. In London itself there was the feel of summer in the air. A sudden heat wave lifted the temperature, and made those rash souls who put their faith in the old adage, "Cast not a clout till May is out," feel both foolish and uncomfortable. It was indeed a day for the lightest summer attire. The heat wave is the more noteworthy as this period of May is normally cold. On May 9, in average years begins what is known to meteorologists as "Buchan's third cold period," lasting usually till May 13, and common to all Europe. It was scientifically investigated by Maedler. One indication of the exceptional character of the season is to be found in the fact that the hawthorn is everywhere in brilliant bloom. In ordinary years it is rarely out before the middle of this month, but for days past gardens and hedgerows have been radiant with its glow.

CHILD ARTIST.

To Miss Alethea Garstin, of Penzance, an exhibitor in this week's Royal Academy, belongs the distinction of being probably the youngest painter to exhibit in the famous galleries at Burlington House. Miss Garstin, who is not yet thirteen years old, is represented in this year's Academy by a picture numbered 680 in the catalogue. "The Chairmakers," a little interior. The late Sir John Millais, who was often referred to as one of the youngest artists to gain admission to the Royal Academy, exhibited his first picture at the age of seventeen.

AN HISTORIC COSTUME BALL.

Preparations are in active progress in connection with the historic costume ball "One Hundred Years Ago," which is to take place at the Albert Hall, London, on the 6th of June. The interior of the Hall, says a writer in the London "Morning Post," will represent the Pavilion at Brighton on the occasion of one of those evening fetes in which the Prince Regent delighted. Costume of the period will be worn, and the dancing will be supposed to take place on the lawn at the rear of the building. The organ will be concealed behind terraces leading down into the garden, and spectators in the boxes will represent persons looking out of the windows. Above will be a canopy of blue cloth to represent the night sky, with electric lights for stars. Special quadrilles are being arranged by the Duchess of Rutland, the Duchess of Somerset, and other patronesses, and these will represent such subjects as the Cries of London, the Government, India, the Court, Society, Law, Medicine, Art, Literature, the Drama, Sports, Household Cavalry, the Guards, the European regiments. Nelson will also be represented, though he had already been dead seven years before the scene is supposed to take place. The fact is that the hundred years limit will not be very strictly observed, and costumes of a hundred years ago, there or thereabout, will be admissable. In the Government quadrille no attempt will be made to represent actual personages; only the office will be suggested. The Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, who inherits from the victor of Trafalgar the Italian title of Duke of Bronte, will attend, and will wear the decorations, sword, sword belt, gloves, and shoe buckles which Nelson had on when he received his mortal wound. It is proposed to limit the number of tickets to four thousand, but in addition there will be two thousand spectators in the balcony. As the floor space occupies an area of no less than 16,000 feet, there will be ample room for two thousand persons to dance at one and the same time. Supper will be provided for all the four thousand dancers in the gallery, a prodigious undertaking, more especially as there are no kitchens in the place. The project is under the special patronage of the King and Queen, and a very large number of distinguished personages are taking a personal interest in it. It is in aid of a most deserving institution, the Incorporated Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society, which trains old soldiers and sailors, especially those who have been more or less disabled in the service of their country, in arts and handicrafts, and afterwards affords them employment.

FRIENDSHIP.

Not for the first time I read that women are failures where friendship is concerned. The conclusion interests me, because I have given some study to the history of great friendships, and it has proved to me that a friend is one of the rarest products of humanity. The little article to which I am referring appeared the other day in a morning newspaper. It bore the title of "Women's Friendships"; a juster title would have been "Silly Women's Silly Friendships," for the writer dealt entirely with the type of woman whom some of us believe will be swept out of existence when a higher standard of womanliness begins to permeate the world. The writer of the article tried to prove that women's friendships don't last because women are too expensive. True friendship lasts because it is reticent. Women should take care to see in the friend of to-day the enemy of to-morrow, and be cautious about pouring out either the secrets of their toilet or the stories of their love affairs. Well, there are chatterboxes of both sexes, and one does not look to them to find the perfect pearl, a friendship. I beg leave to differ, however, from the article. Friendship does not depend on reticence; it depends on charity. So many people think of friendship as a thing into which love does not enter. People are lavish with that beautiful name of "friend." In reality, it is rare to find either a man or a woman who has had more than one friend in a lifetime.

MEN'S DRESS.

It is an amiable fallacy that men don't dress: they merely clothe themselves. They are not vain about their appearance. Their clothes give them no cause either for pleasure or worry. The fallacy exists chiefly among people who know nothing about dress—people who say that most men look alike in any clothes, but all men look alike in evening clothes. Those are the people who cannot tell a racehorse from a dray horse to whom a horse is just a horse, no more. They have never emerged from infancy in that respect. In infancy all horses are gee-gees and all dogs are bow-wows, and the gardener's trousers are as well made as papa's. But the grown-up infants make themselves ridiculous by building theories on their simplicity, while the real infant is disarming and interesting in his failure to distinguish between dog and dog and trousers and trousers. There are a hundred niceties in a men's dress which a woman who studies dress appreciates, and which she realises require as much taste and as much money in their adjustment as the more showy items which make up her own wardrobe. As for all men looking alike, that is really a statement that could only have been made for the purposes of argument. And the differences between men's clothes are as the differences between their looks.

DRESS.

As an instance of the typical caprice of woman, her new and perfervid adherence to the simplicity of cotton fabrics and the coat and skirt suit is a striking example. Despite all the allurements of the elaborate toilettes that are shown to them, the fastidious fair of these days are tenaciously attaches to the rigidly simple coat and skirt suit. Have it they will, and their present determination is to employ linen for its manifestation instead of silk, as a kind of protest against the multifarious uses to which silk is now being put.

BUTTON EMBROIDERIES.

Taking for granted a summer of hot weather, linen coats and skirts are being ordered at all the smartest sources of supply. There is a special kind of very fine linen that is liked and that makes the neatest of suits. It is particularly well approved in shades of clay, biscuit, and the fashionable milk-white tint, trimmed with coarse lace of the same shade and with French knots or their new equivalent, little cotton buttons. If a colour be wanted turquoise blue is an approved choice.

"THE NEW SIN."

It would have been a disgrace to artistic London, and not only to artistic, but to playgoing London, if Mr. Macdonald Hastings' remarkable play "The New Sin," had been shelved and forgotten, after the dozen or so matinee performances given at the Royalty Theatre, London. Fortunately, Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie have been able to lease the criterion, where "The New Sin" was presented and where it should enjoy a long life if genuine merit be any criterion of popular success. "The New Sin" is a little masterpiece—witty, intensely dramatic, packed with ideas attractively presented, and fearlessly outspoken with one of the most grimly ironic climaxes ever put to any play. The "New Sin" is so engrossing that it does not strike one until it is all over that there is not a single woman in the cast.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 25th May was 761, giving a death-rate of 40·40 per annum per thousand against 33·44 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·87 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 59 died from fever; 71, plague; 41, small-pox; 3, measles; 30, cholera; 2, leprosy; 42, phthisis; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 186, affections of the respiratory organs; 44 diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 33, still-born; 73, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shews:—Jain, 7; Brahmin, 12; Lingaet, 0; Battia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 158; Hindu low caste, 64; Musalman, 88; Parsee, 16; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 8; Eurasian, 4; European, 7; Negro-African, 1; Bhuddist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 373 as against 342 for the corresponding period of last year, and 361 the average over the past five years.

THE TRANSPORT STRIKE.

WILL THE CONFERENCE PROVE ABORTIVE.

Port of London Authority will Not Participate.

CARMEN DEMAND A MINIMUM WAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

Mr. Buxton, and the representatives of the strikers, held a conference this afternoon, at which were discussed the preliminaries of Friday's conference. The men desired an assurance that every section of the employers would be represented, and that any agreement reached should be binding on all transport employers.

At a mass meeting of 15,000 men, at Tower Hill, Mr. Gosling said that Sir Edward Clarke had decided that they were not entitled to refuse to work with non-Unionists, but this, he said, they were going to do.

Carmen were the worst-paid class of the community. They were asking Government for a minimum wage.

They demanded a final settlement, with machinery for adjusting future difficulties.

Some hundreds of non-Unionists were at the docks to-day, unloading meat and conveying it to Smithfield Market unmolested.

SHIPOWNERS' INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Shipowners' Federation has written to Mr. Buxton declining to attend to-morrow's Conference, declaring that they have loyally acted by the agreement of last August which the men have broken by the present strike.

Huge consignments of meat reached Smithfield yesterday from the docks and Southampton. Consignments were hundreds of tons in excess of those on the corresponding date in 1911. The prices of meat fell yesterday.

The feeling in Covent Garden is more cheerful, and it is expected that business will soon be working smoothly.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT.

LATER.

The Port of London authority has declined to participate in to-morrow's conference which threatens to become abortive.

A handful of dockers resumed work at the West India and Royal Albert Docks to-day and the unloading of a large steamer from Australia was begun. The number of wagons available for transport has considerably increased, and large convoys of food and dry goods left the docks this morning.

THE RECIPROCITY LETTER.

Sir W. Laurier and President Taft's Idea.

OTTAWA, MAY 30.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, speaking at a banquet last night, said he would never retire from public life.

Referring to the famous Taft letter, he continued, "I say under heaven that I am satisfied we are right. President Taft did not know the Canadians when he harboured the idea that a commercial agreement would make Canada an adjunct of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt did not share that idea and he is as good an authority on Canada as Mr. Taft."

IMPERIAL NAVAL DEFENCE.

Canadian Ministers to Visit England.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Canadian Ministers, Messrs. Borden and Hazen, sail for England on the 28th of June to confer with the Imperial Government, especially on the subject of Naval defence.

CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

Inspection and Review by King George.

LONDON, MAY 30.

King George yesterday inspected the Chelsea Pensioners. This is the first review of the pensioners by a reigning Sovereign since 1905.

His Majesty visited the house of Sir George White who, however, was too ill to receive him.

MISS MALECKA.

Sentence does not Involve Exile to Siberia.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Reuter learns that it is now known officially that Miss Malecka's sentence does not involve exile to Siberia.

HYTHE BY-ELECTION.

Late Member's Son Adopted as Unionist Candidate.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Sir Philip Sassoon has been adopted as Unionist candidate for Hythe.

PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

NEW YORK, MAY 30.

Returns from New Jersey mark the end of the personal campaign between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft. In spite of the former's pronounced victories in all the states, Mr. Taft is still confident that he will be able to control the Republican Convention.

THE P. AND O. FLEET.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The P. and O. Company has ordered two steamers of the "Ballarat" class for the Australian service *via* the Cape.

THE MALTA MEETING.

"Of No International Political Character"

"TIMES" AND THE ALLIANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

Reuter is informed that the reports attributing an international political character to the meeting of Lord Kitchener, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill, at Malta, are wholly unfounded. It is known that Lord Kitchener is taking advantage of the presence of the Ministers near Egypt to express to them his views on the situation in the Mediterranean, but greatly exaggerated inferences have been drawn therefrom.

MALTA, MAY 29.

Lord Kitchener arrived here to-day, followed by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Lord Kitchener, contrary to his original intention, will not visit Gibraltar, but will return to Egypt on board H. M. cruiser "Hampshire," probably on the 2nd prox.

THE "TIMES'" PERPLEXITY.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The *Times*, in a special article, points out that the British Naval changes in the Mediterranean do not constitute the abandonment of the Mediterranean now or in the future. It prints extracts from the speeches of Mr. Churchill on the 18th of March and the 15th of May, and says in view of these it is difficult to understand how the idea that we were about to entrust our interests in the Mediterranean to anything but a British fleet can have obtained credence.

The *Times*, in an editorial article, says the recent discussions on Anglo-French relations have had an excellent result in showing the strength and cordiality of mutual regard between the two nations. That very fact is a reason against the suggested transformation into a formal alliance of the *entente* which has already been tested in actual crises and has proved equal to the strain. "The situation," says the *Times*, "is certainly not one for pessimism and with the facts of the European and Imperial situation before them, the discussions between the Cabinet Ministers and Lord Kitchener at Malta are not likely to take a despondent turn."

INDIAN STATE STUDENTS.

Inquiry into Facilities for Scientific Training.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Lord Crewe has appointed a Committee to enquire into the facilities available to Indian students for industrial and technological training in this country, with special reference to the system in connection with the State Technical Scholarships established in 1904.

The Committee is composed of Sir Theodore Morison, Sir Krishna Gupta, Mr. Reynolds, late principal of the Manchester Municipal School of Technology, and Professor Dalby, of the Imperial Science College, South Kensington.

It is understood that the Committee will visit the University centres in the United Kingdom and hear the evidence of professors and others on whose co-operation the success of the system depends.

There are now twenty-seven State scholars undergoing instruction here, in America and on the Continent. Though it is believed that the system rests on a sound basis it is held that it may be capable of improvement.

It is recognised that if the full benefit that may be derived by scholars and Indian industries is to be obtained, there must be a somewhat wider and more systematic survey, than hitherto, of existing facilities here.

The difficulties of meeting scholars on returning to India are matters for investigation there and not in England and the present enquiry is regarded as a preliminary to a full examination of the system by the Government of India.

[Sir Theodore Morison, a former principal of the M. A. O. College at Aligarh, lecturing before the Indian Guild of Science and Technology at King's College, on May 15th, answered various objections to the system of sending Indian students abroad for technological studies, but he said that none should come who had not read to the B. A. or B. Sc. standard. He had great faith in attacking the problem of Indian economic development through the educated classes. They were alert and appreciative of new ideas. Success among them was reproductive in ideas, initiating movements and thought. Admitting that difficulties existed in finding suitable avenues for technically trained Indians, he said that they had a right to ask their countrymen for more practical sympathy and a new and enlightened form of Swadeshi. Indians should invest more largely in well-managed concerns, and when they held a majority, or a considerable portion, of the shares, they should urge the Board to take on Indians as juniors in posts of control, and thus promote Indian development and open up avenues of employment for their sons.]

TURKS INVADE PERSIA.

Serious Frontier Conflict Near Urumiah.

LONDON, MAY 30.

A serious conflict has occurred on the Turco-Persian frontier. Four hundred Turkish horsemen invaded the Persian territory at Kotour, near Urumiah, and encountered Persians. A number were killed, and prisoners were taken on both sides.

GENERAL BOOTH.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The inflammation of General Booth's eye has spread, and now seriously jeopardizes his sight. The general condition of the patient is good.

A NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, MAY 30.

King George has approved of the appointment of Admiral Sir Edmund Poe to be First Naval Aide-de-Camp, in succession to Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, MAY 30.

The P. and O. s.s. "Moldavia" has shipped £327,820 of gold for India, and £50,000 for Singapore.

POSITION IN FEZ.

Beleaguered by the Berber Rebels.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

The rumours current yesterday of a wholesale massacre of Europeans in Fez have been dispelled by a message from General L'Yautey stating that on Monday, and the following night, the Berbers returned to the walls of Fez and kept up an incessant fire. It was thus impossible for the inhabitants to leave the town or mount the ramparts, but no attack was actually made on the town.

LONDON, MAY 30.

A message to the *Times* from Tangier states that 20,000 rebels are besieging Fez. The French garrison numbers 6,000. The situation is grave.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Further Results in the County Championship.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Somerset beat Gloucestershire, at Taunton, by three wickets.

Warwickshire beat Worcestershire by 189 runs.

Northants beat Leicester, at Northampton, by nine wickets.

Hampshire drew with Kent at Southampton, but led on the first innings.

Essex beat Derbyshire at Leyton by an innings and 27 runs.

Notts beat Surrey, at Nottingham, by nine wickets.

POSITIONS OF THE COUNTIES.

The positions of the first-class counties are as follows:—

	Played.	Won outright.	Lost outright.	Won on the 1st Innings.	Lost on the 1st Innings.	Points obtained.	Points possible.	Percentage.
Warwickshire...	4	4	0	0	0	20	20	100
Notts	4	2	0	0	0	10	10	100
Northants	3	2	0	0	1	11	15	73·33
Hants	4	2	0	1	1	14	20	70·0
Yorks	4	2	0	1	1	14	20	70
Lancashire	3	2	1	0	0	10	15	66·66
Kent	3	1	0	1	1	9	15	60·0
Surrey	4	1	1	2	0	11	20	55·0
Middlesex	2	1	1	0	0	5	10	50
Somerset	4	2	2	0	0	10	20	50·0
Essex	2	1	1	0	0	5	10	50·0
Worcester	3	0	2	0	1	1	15	·66
Derby	2	0	2	0	0	0	10	...
Sussex	4	0	4	0	0	0	20	...
Leicester	2	0	2	0	0	0	10	...
Gloucester	3	0	3	0	0	0	15	...

Five points are reckoned for a win outright; 3 for a win on the first innings; 1 for a loss on the first innings. Games in which neither side has completed the first innings are regarded as drawn and ignored. The positions are determined by the percentage of points obtained to points possible.

FOOTBALL PURITY.

Exciting Meeting of Calcutta Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

Strong remarks on medal-hunting footballers were made at the annual meeting of the Indian Football Association to-night. New rules designed to stop players going from one club to another, and clubs from paying players, were rejected and Mr. Richardson said if something were not done to purify football it would be necessary for respctable clubs to withdraw from the Association altogether.

Mr. Pooler suggested that a special committee be appointed to go into the whole position of the Association. If the Association did not express disapproval of players who did not play football, but merely hunted for medals, and prevent players going from one club to another all who had the interests of sport at heart would have to stand aside.

Mr. Horniman warned those who had voted against the new rules that if they persisted it would mean the break-up of the Association as it stood, for respectable clubs would withdraw and leave them to send in their own prices.

It was stated that the motion for the appointment of a special committee could not be moved at that meeting but a special meeting could be called on notice being given.

THE LATE MR. ASHE.

Memorial in Madras Cathedral

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 30.

A memorial tablet to the late Mr. Ashe has just been put up in St. George's Cathedral. It is of polished brass, of exceedingly chaste and ornamental design on a grey marble slab, the handiwork of Messrs. Jones and Willis, London, the well-known ecclesiastical art workers. The memorial has been placed on the plinth of the last column in the north aisle, next to the sanctuary arch and adjoining the grand monument of the late Bishop Corrie. It bears the following inscription:—

To the Glory of God and in Memory of Robert William D'Escourt Ashe, member of the Indian Civil Service, who, after sixteen years' loyal and faithful service, was killed by the hand of a political assassin when acting as Collector and District Magistrate, Tinnevelli, on the 17th of June, 1911. This tablet was erected by his brother officers.

MESOPOTAMIA SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 30.

A correspondent to the *Pioneer* describes the great irrigation scheme for Mesopotamia prepared by Sir William Willcocks, part of the contract for the carrying out of which has been placed by the Turkish Government in the hands of Sir John Jackson. The whole scheme is estimated to cost about thirteen and three-quarter million sterling and to irrigate an area of over three and a quarter million acres. The agricultural works in connection with the irrigation scheme are estimated to cost twelve and a half million sterling.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains at five per cent.

THE WAGON SHORTAGE.

700,000 Tons of Coal at Pits Awaiting Transport.

COAL OUTPUT RESTRICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

Complaints are again being made of the shortage of wagons to bring coal from the collieries to Calcutta, and one prominent coal merchant in an interview to-day estimated the coal lying idle at the coalfields, for want of means of transport, at 700,000 tons. He said the collieries were restricting raising because they could not get the coal away.

THE BENGAL COAL CO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

The Bengal Coal Company shows a net surplus on the half-year of Rs. 7,14,000 and pays a dividend of 45 per cent. per annum and carries forward Rs. 83,000.

MYSORE CONFERENCE.

Should the State Have its Own University?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, MAY 30.

In his opening observations at the Mysore Economic Conference, Mr. T. Anand Row, the Dewan, as president, remarked that the question would soon arise whether it is necessary to define the functions of the Central Committees and those of the Conference in detail, and whether the broad instructions of Government do not meet all practical requirements. On the one hand it was thought that the functions of the Central Committee should be purely those of study, deliberation and advice, while on the other hand it was thought that, without making experiments and taking the initiative in several matters, no satisfactory results can be achieved. Another question related to the advisability of announcing that the work of the Conference and its committees would be continued for at least two or three years more to ensure the continuity of operations and to enlist the co-operation of all concerned.

He then referred to the budget estimate of the Conference for the year 1912-13 remarking that there is an idea that the District Committee should be allowed the grant of as much money as they raise for local experiments.

The Conference then proceeded to consider the report of its education committee whose recommendations may be summarised as follows:—

(1) That for the extension of primary education a thousand new elementary schools be established at the cost of seven lakhs during the next five years, and two and a quarter lakhs per year after that period;

(2) That model infant schools be established;

(3) That only trained men be employed as inspecting officers;

(4) That the supply of trained teachers be increased by improving existing normal schools and the encouragement of female education;

(5) It is proposed that a boarding-house be attached to the Maharanee's College at Mysore, completely under the management of ladies;

(6) That some education classes be encouraged by grants-in-aid;

(7) That all middle schools for girls be controlled by an inspectress of schools, and

(8) that all middle schools be staffed with women teachers.

In regard to education among the backward classes, it was urged that an experimental boarding school be established in Mysore or Bangalore for industrial as well as general education, and that special encouragement be shown them when seeking Government employment.

As to compulsory education, the Committee recommends that legislation be introduced on the lines of a Bill which they submit. Also, that to provide funds for primary and industrial education additional taxes be levied. The proposal to establish a Mysore University led to the apprehension that it might be difficult to secure recognition for the local degree outside the States. However, the recommendation was that the area under the control of the Madras University is very large, and as educational interests would be better advanced by such a step, a local University on the model of modern teaching and residential universities may be established as soon as funds and facilities can be made available, steps being taken meanwhile to improve college hostels and libraries and to provide for honours courses so that a system of issuing diplomas in the two colleges of the province be brought into force at once.

The Committee were in favour of extending the benefits of state life insurance to the general public.

On technical education the Committee defer their report.

The report of the Committee on agriculture was then taken up.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR.

Zemindar's Dream of Future Greatness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 30.

The Zamindar of Shermahamalpuram in the course of a lengthy presidential address at Vizagapatam District Industrial Conference, made the following allusion to Vizagapatam harbour:—

"Though the results of the recent investigations into the possibilities of the harbour are not yet published, I learn the results are so satisfactory that Government have more than a mercantile harbour in view. Let us hope that at least by the time the two trunk lines connecting our district with the Central Provinces are completed, Vizagapatam harbour will have been an accomplished fact. The project need not be shelved for the want of funds. A Harbour Trust may be created with legislative powers to raise the amount required in the open market by means of debentures, and I am more than confident the debentures placed on the market for converting Vizagapatam into one of the finest harbours in the East would be regarded as gilt-edged securities and eagerly be oversubscribed."

BUSY KARACHI.

18,000 Tons Export Cargo Loaded in One Day.

SPLENDID WHEAT PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 30.

The dulness of enquiry in freights reported last week, continues.

The market is easier again and charter rates have dropped 6d. to 9d. during the week; the only berth booking has been 2,000 tons (Birkenhead July) at 20 shillings while seven charters are reported.

There are 27 steamers in port at the moment but loading is being rapidly carried on and on Tuesday over 18,000 tons of export cargo were loaded over the wharves. This month is expected to be a record one for wheat exports. The North Western Railway is now delivering freely in Karachi. So far deliveries this month exceed 120,000 tons of wheat.

INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

The final forecast of the Indian wheat crop shows the estimated yield at 9,813,000 tons, a decrease of 2·3 per cent. on last year, and an increase of 19 per cent. on the quiquennum. The yield of spring oilseeds is also very good, and is over six per cent. of last year which was exceptionally a good crop.

THE PILGRIM TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 30.

The Commissioner in Sind held a conference at Government House, to-day, of all the principal officers concerned in connection with the coming pilgrim arrangements at Karachi.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Programme at Simla Next Monday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The Viceroy will be present at the birthday parade on the Ridge on Monday at 10-30 a.m. The troops on parade will be the Simla Volunteers and the Gurkha detachment. His Excellency, and staff, will ride from Viceregal Lodge, the Commander-in-Chief, the headquarters staff and personal staff meeting the Viceroy near the Post Office. The Viceroy will take the salute.

The troops will be inspected, a feu de joie will be fired followed by a royal salute of one hundred and one guns and cheers for His Imperial Majesty. The troops will then march past and return to their quarters. Lady Hardinge will be present.

THE HONOURS LIST.

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The Birthday Honours Gazette will be published in India on the 14th of June and not on the 3rd of June as originally intended.

LADY DOCTOR'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 30.

The death occurred last night here of Mrs. Selwyn, B A, M.B., Lady Physician of Hyderabad, Sind. She recently underwent an operation at Hyderabad (Sind) and as there was no improvement in her condition was brought to Karachi on the 27th instant.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Her Excellency, Lady Hardinge visited the Ripon Hospital this morning.

His Excellency the Viceroy will hold a levee at Viceregal Lodge this evening.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

His Excellency the Viceroy held his annual levee here to-night which was largely attended. The scene in the Throne Room was especially brilliant.

ALL-INDIA PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

During the week ending the 25th of May the total plague mortality stood at 2,648 against 3,059 cases. The provincial figures are, Bombay 148; Madras 2; Bengal 46; Behar 213; the United Provinces 433; the Punjab 1,712; Burma 17; the Central Provinces 5; Mysore 12; Hyderabad 1; Central India 1; Rajputana 48, and Kashmir 20.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 30.

A letter received in Lahore, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, bears evidence in the postmarks of the chaotic condition of affairs in Southern Persia, recently noted by its Shiraz correspondent. The letter was posted in Shiraz on March 16, and after erratic journeys through Teheran, Ispahan and Mohammerah, it reached Lahore on May 26, ten weeks after despatch.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

It is settled that Brigadier-General Wapshare will be posted to the command of the Cavalry Brigade at Secunderabad, and Brigadier-General Burton will be posted to Meerut as Cavalry Brigade Commander.

THE current *Bombay Government Gazette* contains a prospectus and syllabus of the Pottery Department of the Sir George Clarke Technical Laboratories and Studios, Bombay, the department having been formed "to develop the pottery industry of India by means of scientific research in connection with the materials used in its production, by introducing modern methods of manufacture, and by improving of the designs used by potters."

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

Dispute Regading Election of Office-bearers.

ANOTHER MEETING FIXED.

A special general meeting of the Sunni and Shiah members of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, was held yesterday evening at 5 p.m.

As stated in our issue yesterday the meeting was convened at the request of certain Sunni members of the Anjuman who protested against the continued selection of a Shiah President. The notice convening the meeting was circulated to the members on the 24th instant.

Among those present yesterday were:—the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Currimbhai Ebrahim, Messrs. Abbas Buddrudin Tyebji, Chief Judge, Baroda High Court, Fyaz Buddrudin Tyebji, Hoosein Baddrudin Tyebji, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dyam, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Jiwanji, Messrs. Haji Yusaf Haji Ismail, Ebrahim Haji Haroon Nakoda, Haji Adam Haji Usman Noorani, Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, and others.

In the absence of the president, Sir Currimbhai Ibrahim, the vice-president, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, occupied the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman said:—

"I am glad to observe that my Mahomedan brethren are taking an interest in the welfare and progress of their community. The present meeting is more largely attended than any of our previous meetings. It is my sincere desire that this interest will go on increasing day by day, and that we shall soon be in a position to wipe out that by-word the 'depressed or backward class' that has been so often applied to our community. Gentlemen, let us all now strive to belong to the 'forward Class.'"

Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dyam, then proposed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the rules of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and in particular, Rule 5 thereof requires an amendment, but the same should be adhered to subject to the following proposal:—

"That a general meeting of the Anjuman be convened for an early date, to be now fixed, to transact the business remaining unfinished at the annual general meeting of the Anjuman held on Wednesday, the 27th March, 1912, and in particular the appointment of new office-bearers for the management of the affairs of the Anjuman for the current year." This resolution was seconded by Mr. A. R. Jitaka and supported by Dr. Abdul Razak.

Mr. Ebrahim Sayani enquired whether rescinding the resolution passed at the meeting held on the 27th March 1912, was in order.

The Chairman: Yes, it was correctly passed according to the rules. If that was not in order, then there was no necessity of convening this meeting as a "Special General Meeting."

The resolution was put to the vote and passed "nem con."

Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghayi proposed that a meeting be convened on the 2nd or 5th June to consider the resolution and give effect to the same.

Mr. Hadi C. Tyebji proposed an amendment that the next meeting be called for the 11th of June. Mr. Abbas S. Tyebji, in seconding the amendment said,

"I second the proposition made by Mr. Hadi C. Tyebji that the meeting be convened on the 11th June and I do so in order that there may be sufficient time for the members to consider the important matters which will now have to be placed before them. In a matter of this kind, I hope they will permit me, who have been a member of the Anjuman for the last 35 years, to tell you that, though I am not a permanent resident of Bombay, I may have some claims to be heard in this hall and at a meeting of this Anjuman, in which I have taken interest from the time I was a boy. It is not desirable, gentlemen, that we should proceed with the election of the president and office-bearers. In the absence of those members who have been connected with this institution some for over thirty years, some over twenty-five and some over twenty years—men who know and who have worked sufficiently well to deserve the honour of being elected president and members of the Committee. If you do not give this time the election will be by a majority of those who have joined as members during the last few days. Some eighty have so joined as you are all aware. In electing a president we should give preference to those who have given their heart and soul to the advancement of the Anjuman and not elect any member who comes forward and claims the right of being elected president. Of course, a majority can do anything; but I as an old member of this Anjuman beg of you to consider whether you will not give time to those old members who may be away from Bombay and whom it is possible that this notice conveing the meeting, which is dated the 24th instant, could not have even reach by this time."

It was ultimately decided to convene a meeting on the 5th June at 5 p.m.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF.

Sheriff Wants a Permanent Fund.

YESTERDAY the "Jam-e-Jamshed" announced that the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Narotumdas Morarji Gocouldas, was about to start a trust fund for the Bombay Presidency to be used for purposes of famine relief and similar to the Imperial fund at Calcutta, although on slightly different lines. We understand from the Sheriff, however, that the statement of the "Jame-e-Jamshed" is entirely premature and in some respect incorrect. Mr. Narotumdas has such an idea, in view, it is true, but as yet on account of the death of his brother, as well as the fact that so many Bombay people are now in Maha-bleshwar, he has not taken any active steps for its fulfilment. It is incorrect to say that he has seen H. E. the Governor, or any other prominent people, who might have consented to become members of the Committee.

This new idea of the Sheriff's occurred to him in connection with his two-anna fund, which has reached the splendid total of Rs. 71,000. It seemed to him a much wiser precaution to collect money from the rich and middle-classes during years of plenty, than to allow the full burden of contribution to fall during the period when famine actually obtains. He decided, therefore, to endeavour to arrange a fund to which annual subscriptions might be paid and which would be allowed to accumulate until such time as it might be needed. Such a course would have the great advantage that it would supply funds ready to be spent directly the need for relief arose, and the delay which frequently occurs under present conditions, while the first contributions are being collected, would thus be obviated.

Mr. Narotumdas, therefore, intends to get to work within the next month or two, and his first step will be to see the principal of the various trade guilds in the bazaar and to request them to agree to give a fixed annual contribution to such a fund. These guilds already make annual contributions in a similar manner, to religious charities, and he therefore thinks that it should not be difficult to induce them to assist a famine relief fund in the same way. Application will also be made to rich persons for annual subscriptions according to the givers' means and inclination. Next, the Sheriff proposes to approach the native states, and to endeavour to persuade them to vote a certain percentage of their revenue each year to the fund. He is particularly anxious about this part of his scheme as he has reasons to believe that at present some of the native states give nothing to famine relief, and although their subjects receive assistance from charitable funds, they leave the whole burden of the cost to be borne by Bombay. He also hoped to collect money from the inhabitants of the small towns and villages. Further he was anxious that the Committee of the fund might be able to assist Government in the organisation and supervision of cattle-kitchens. He referred to the lack of system in the management of the majority of pinjrapoles and pointed out the necessity of educating the people to an understanding of the work which the cattle kitchens perform, and the facilities which they afford for the eventual recovery of the cattle by their owners.

The Sheriff concluded that he hoped to be able to take a cut and dried scheme to Government very soon and he thought it would be a good thing if Government would make a grant to his fund of Rs. 50,000 from the surplus on the Royal Visit Fund. He was sure that, if the names of His Majesty the King-Emperor were associated with the fund, it would encourage the native states to subscribe.

CRICKET FOR THE MILLION.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRICKET.

BY

P. R. LE COUTEUR.

A cricketer is often asked by admiring lady friends, "Oh, Mr. So-and-So, what *did* you feel like after that wonderful innings of yours? What did you think about when you were walking to the pavilion and all the people were clapping you? Didn't you feel proud? Do tell us."

Mr. So-and-So starts. He has really never analysed his experiences like this. Let him think. What was he thinking about as he came to the pavilion after that last fifty he made.

Almost with shame he realises that he was thinking of nothing in particular. For the life of him he can't recall a single thought that came to him from the time he left the wickets until he found himself mounting the steps to the dressing-room. He hesitates to tell this to the ladies, perhaps he evades them, but it is the truth. They all declare, however, that at least he remembers taking off his batting-gloves and wiping his handkerchief across his perspiring brow. He admits, now that it is recalled to him, that he does remember doing something of the kind. It made no impression on him at the time. Fortunately ladies are always willing to put down to modesty his hesitancy and reticence, and do not press him hard with their queries. They are quite sure that he must have been thinking of something *inspiring* under such circumstances.

AN INTELLECTUAL GAME.

But perhaps nothing is further from the average cricketer. From the time he goes in, at any rate from the time he has played the first few balls and has settled down, until he is dismissed and has reached the pavilion, no very definite train of thought is in his mind. His intellectual and reasoning powers for the time being seem to have disappeared.

No system of philosophy or scientific discovery was ever hit upon, I am sure while a batsman glancing a fast ball to leg or crisply knocking one past cover. Perhaps these curious powers have taken their friendly aid elsewhere, and are working obscurely, but with vigour to their colleagues, the senses of sight and touch and the power of quick action who are certainly doing more than their usual share of work at this exacting time. As far as any definite "thinking" goes, the cricketer may be said to do without it in the heat of the game. And yet cricket is said to be an intellectual game! So it is. There is plenty of thinking involved in the practice of the batsman or bowler that leads to perfection, there is plenty of thinking in tactics and above all a great mental effort is needed to get into that peculiar state of mind when one is oblivious of everything save those parts that are most immediately pressing—not by any means the whole game. Training and effort are necessary to enable one to adopt the proper attitude towards the exciting rush of events, to be engrossed, but not so engrossed as to forget one's own identity, for unless this is held continually at the back of the mind, the sense of mastery and control is impossible. No doubt the cricketer must lose himself completely, or almost completely in the game if he is to do well. It is unnecessary perhaps to be in such an intimate relation to it as the bowler of the eleven of a county refuge for the mentally unsound, who after an over in which he had received tremendous punishment from the opposing batsmen, calmly and sadly sat him down and proceeded to undress, and in answer to enquiries as to his action said with a sob, "I am the ball, and the cover is being knocked off me." You may laugh, but the cricketer who is thoroughly interested in the game is often little removed from thinking himself the ball.

THE HUMOROUS CRICKETER.

It is for this reason perhaps that the humorous man, not only the buffoon but the quietly and truly humorous man, is often out of place on the cricket field. In the pavilion, on the field during the slacker parts of the game, in the hotel after defeat particularly, he is an invaluable and charming companion. But there is a time for his humour. He may say something absolutely to the point and very funny, for example, during an important partnership between you and him, when the game is in the balance, but under the circumstances he rile you On one occasion I was batting with a friend on a bad wicket against bowlers who had as more or less beaten all the time. It was war to the knife. Our position was critical and we realised it. I kept a few balls desperately out of my wicket, and was then struck on the back of the leg and we ran a leg-bye. As we passed I was surprised and a little troubled to hear him remark, "Pretty leg snick." For the moment it diverted attention from the one and only object in which we should have been interested, and so was out of place.

For the humorous man is one who gets above his troubles and looks down upon them, and then says, "How ridiculous that those things should ever trouble me." It may be excellent philosophy, but it is bad cricket. The ideal umpire, perhaps, should be a humorous man, that is, consciously humorous. Everyone knows that he is often delightfully annoying, but quite unconsciously.

Your humorous cricketer must needs have so to speak, a double personality. He cracks his jokes in the pavilion, but cares for them not while he bats. Batting is a thing of the moment, has too much urgency to be looked upon from the humorous point of view. I have in my mind a county cricketer who is a striking example of this change of personality. Sympathetic and large-hearted he sees the lurking absurdity and fun in every little circumstance, and his expression of it is as sharp as his perception. A charming companion. But see him as he walks to the wicket. His face is long and sour, his happy expression has given way to one almost of pain. He is thoroughly preoccupied. The greeting of the wicket-keeper may bring forth a smile and a word from him, but with great effort and obviously only as a concession to politeness. This duty done, his features resume their stern and painful cast. And there he stands, the man who had us aching with laughter so short a time before! One cannot help regretting that he is unable to go a step further and becomes a triple personality, and with this new third self a humorous one behold and compare his other two selves, the grave and the gay. What a joke he would declare himself to be.

THE ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

But this very intensity of concentration, so necessary to a batsman, has its disadvantage. It allows full sway to be exercised by that potent force, the association of ideas. If a batsman is completely wrapt up in the game to the exclusion of the consciousness of his own personality and that of the bowler, becoming so to speak only a part of the whole game and so

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approximating very closely to the position of the lunatic above mentioned, a skilful bowler may be able to play upon him, like a musician upon an instrument. In these circumstances he can make him play forward or back almost at will, and frequently deceives him into the belief that a ball has been bowled with the greatest possible guile, when it is only a plain straight half-volley. Forgetfulness of self then may be overdone. What is usually called confidence seems to involve as one of its necessary elements just the minutest particle of consciousness of self. One must be aware that it is oneself that is there batting, and that it is someone else that is at the other end bowling. But it really amounts to little more than that. Should one begin to "think" of oneself, one may as well depart at once.

The association of ideas, the aptitude of one piece of experience for taking tight hold of another companion experience and where renewed to renew it also with its attendant circumstances, is perhaps the bowler's strongest ally. One of Trumble's favourite tricks with young batsmen will illustrate. He delivers one ball from the greatest height of which he is capable. He stands on his toes, his body and arm stretched to the utmost and the ball in the tips of his fingers. He delivers the ball with his ordinary action. The next ball is apparently the same, the same, run to the wicket, the same easy action. But this time the bowler's feet are flat on the ground, his body and arm are not fully extended, the ball does not leave the extreme tips of his fingers. The result is the height of the delivery is some six inches lower, and the length of the ball much shorter. What frequently happens to the batsman is this. He plays the first ball satisfactorily, as Trumble intended he should, and an association is formed in his mind between this particular kind of delivery and suitable actions on his part. In the second delivery he sees apparently the counterpart of the first, the machinery of association sets to work and the stroke made before is reproduced with dire results.

BOWLING THE GOOGLY.

Perhaps the supreme illustration of the power of association in batting is seen in the case of Googlies. The googly is delivered with an action very similar to the leg-break action, but in the one case the ball breaks from the off, in the other from the leg.

In bowling the googly, as in bowling the leg-break, the arm is twisted so that at the moment of delivery the back of the wrist is more pronounced. These are the only two balls bowled with this peculiar action. The googly is a comparatively late invention. Before it came into vogue, the leg-break had this particular field all to itself, so that as soon as a batsman saw a bowler's arm twist around in this way he knew that a leg-break was coming. Naturally then a strong association was formed, an association broken with difficulty and after much sad experience. So strong is this association that it is difficult for some batsmen, even although they know a certain bowler can bowl only googlies and not leg-breaks, to avoid making their strokes as if each ball was a leg-break.

An interesting experience, and quite common, of the leg-break and googly bowler may be mentioned. Let us assume Jones is bowling an over to the batsman Brown who is well aware that he bowls both balls and is on the watch for them. The first ball is a leg-break which Brown carefully plays. The second is a googly which is treated in the same way. Then the question arises what the next one is to be. Jones thinks, "Brown is sure to expect a leg-break this time. I must send him down a googly." Then he wonders if Brown will be ready for this trick, and will be expecting a googly, in which case he should bowl a leg-break. But again if Brown's penetration is keen enough to reach as far as this last intention of his (Jones) it will be better to go back to the googly. All this doubt is in Jones' mind during that short time in which he walks back to take his run. Very often as a result of all his cogitation the ball that actually is sent down is a long hop to leg which Brown promptly hits to the boundary.

CALCUTTA GOLF.

Merchants Cup Won by Gillanders Arbuthnot.

The competition for the Merchants Cup came to a close on Sunday when the six remaining teams in the competition played. Neither team was able to approach the score set up early in the tournament by Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., whose score of 533 wins the Cup for 1912. It became evident a few weeks ago that Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot's was the winning score. Their supremacy, however, has been closely challenged only by Messrs. Bird and Co., and it has been left to the Mercantile Bank of India to take up the wooden spoon. The following is the final orders of the teams in the competition :—

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	...	...	533
Bird and Co.	...	...	534
Birkmyre Bros.	...	...	537
James Finlay & Co., Ld.	...	...	545
Moran & Co.	...	...	559
Turner Morrison & Co.	...	...	560
Bank of Bengal	...	...	562
J. Thomas & Co.	...	...	562
Graham & Co.	...	...	563
Chartered Bank of India Australia & China			564
F. W. Heilgers & Co.	...	...	565
Kilburn & Co.	...	...	566
Port Commissioners	...	...	566
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	...	...	570
Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	...	...	570
Shaw Wallace & Co.	...	...	574
Geo. Henderson & Co.	...	...	575
National Bank of India, Ltd.	...	...	576
Jardine Skinner & Co.	...	...	579
Macneill & Co.	...	...	587
East Indian Railway	...	...	592
McLeod & Co.	...	...	598
Martin & Co.	...	...	600
Duncan Bros. & Co.	...	...	604
Mackenzie Lyall & Co.	...	...	621
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.	...	...	646

CRICKET.

The following are the fixtures of the Parsi Gymkhana Cricket Club in 1912 :—

June 15th.—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
June 22nd.—Elephinstone College Gymkhana.
July 6th.—John Bright Cricket Club.
July 13th.—Parsee Baronet Cricket Club.
July 20th.—Wilson College Gymkhana.
July 27th.—Mahomedan Cricket Club.
August 3rd.—Bombay Gymkhana.
August 10th.—Islam Gymkhana.
August 17th.—Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
August 24th.—Victoria Jubilee Technical Inst. C. C.
August 26th, 27th and 28th.—Parsees vs. Presidency.
August 31st.—Bombay Gymkhana.
September 9th.—Quadrangular Matches.
September 10th and 11.—Parsees vs. Hindus.
September 12th, 13th and 14th.—Europeans vs. Mahomedans.
September 16th, 17th and 18th.—The Winners of the above two Matches.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MARINE COURT AT BOMBAY

The "Juba"—"Bhawani" Collision.

To inquire into the circumstances attending the collision off Janjira which occured on the 20th instant between the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s steamear "Juba" and the patsimar "Bhawani" of Malwan, a marine court was held in the Esplanade Police Court yesterday.

The Court consisted of Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, President, Capt. D. F. MacDonald, Deputy Marine Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Company; Capt. H. Manley, Master of the B.I.S.N. Company's steamer "Lhasa" and the court appointed Mr. C. M. M. Jacob and Mr. J. B. Ewan as assessors to assist them.

Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Government Solicitor, assisted by Commander L. D. Vales, R.I.M.; nautical adviser to the Government Solicitor, led evidence on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Campbell, barrister-at-law, appeared for the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and the crew of the "Juba"

Mr. N. W. Pradhan, barrister, appeared for Bhanji Jillu, owner of the Pathimar, and its tindal, while Mr. Bhicaji Desai, pleader, appeared to watch proceedings on behalf of the consignees of cargo on the steamer "Juba." The cargo, it is alleged, consisted of cloth, rice, onions and copper plates. It is also alleged that one man on board the "Bhawani" prow is missing, and his name is said to be Shiva Deo.

Mr. Bowen, in opening the case, said that on the 19th instant the steamer "Juba" left Panjim for Bombay. There were 533 passengers and 350 packages of cargo on board. On Monday, the 20th instant, the weather was cloudy and dark, a moderate south-west wind was blowing, and the sea was moderate. The "Juba" was going ten knots an hour. The course was north by west-half-west. The "Bhawani" was bound for Malvan. There was a collision and the prow sank. Twelve men were picked up by the steamer. One was reported missing. The first mate was on the bridge and two lascars were on the "lookout" on the forecastle head.

Evidence was then recorded. The first witness called was Shaikh Cassum Adam, master of the "Juba." He said he had been engaged in the home coasting trade for seven years as a master, and four years as an officer. He held a certificate of competence as master of home trade ships manned and officered by Asiatics. This was dated the 4th of November 1904 and was issued to him by the Bombay Government. The "Juba's" tonnage was 760, and she was a steel ship. The witness' cabin was under the bridge. The "Juba" was steered from the bridge. When the ship was loaded the bridge was about sixteen feet above the water line. She was well found. There was one more certificated officer besides the witness. There were also three engineers and thirty-eight khalasis. There were six boats—four of steel and two of wood. There was sufficient passenger accommodation. Each boat could carry 25 to 30 passengers. There were 500 life-belts and 100 life-bouys, all the boats were ready to be lowered. On the 20th, six hours after leaving Jayagad, the collision took place. The first mate reported to the witness at one o'clock in the morning that he had sighted Janjira light. Witness went up to the bridge, and stayed there for five or seven minutes. Two lascars were on the look-out on the forecastle head. At 2 a. m. the witness again went on the bridge. He asked the officer if everything was all right and the reply was in the affirmative. All three lights were burning brightly. The wind and sea were moderate, but the atmosphere was not clear. Janjira light could be seen from a distance of four miles. In clear weather, it could be seen from a distance of eighteen miles. On hearing the telegraph witness went on deck. The ship had collided and he felt the impact as he was going up. Witness next saw the sail of an Indian craft on his port-bow. He then saw the whole of the craft with the aid of an electric light. The rigging had got entangled in the bow of the steamer. The steamer was going full speed astern. The engines were working at the time. Witness had told the chief officer to lower one wooden boat.

Mr. Campbell put some questions to the witness who said that life-buoys and boats were lowered at his order. The first mate took charge of the boats. The first lot of men arrived on the steamer within five minutes. The boats were sent three times: the third time the boats were sent to make sure there were no more men left in the water. On his arrived at Bombay the witness reported the collision to the Port Officer. There were no lights on the pathimar. It was witness's frequent experience to see prows and pathimars without lights just as native carts on the road often carried no lights. Eleven men were first brought on board the steamer. Witness was then told by an officer that the tindal reported one man missing. Witness caused a search to be made, and one man was brought up. Again it was reported to him that a man was still missing, and another search was made, but no one was found.

Examined by Mr. Pradhan witness denied having restricted the liberty of the tindal. He did not keep the pathimar crew confined to his cabin. They were free to go wherever they liked. He had given them food and clothes and when they reached harbour he gave them Rs. 2 to buy food. He drew the attention of the Harbour Police to the fact that the men had been picked up. He had remarked to a passenger that many prows were without lights. That passenger was the coast guard, Mr. Benson.

Mr. G. H. Benson, a coast-guard, who was a passenger on board the "Juba" at the time of the collision, was next examined. He deposed that the "Bhawani" prow took half an hour to three-quarters of an hour to sink. She had no light whatever. At the time of the accident everything that was possible under the circumstances was done. The steamer was stopped for an hour and a half. As far as the witness could tell she was properly navigated. The tindal said one man was missing. The witness suggested that a panchnama should be taken. He had signed it. He had not heard of any undue pressure being used upon any one to sign the panchnama. Witness related as his experience that on native crafts men fell asleep and consequently did not see the lights of steamers.

Dandbhai Fakir, chief mate of the "Juba," deposed that he had been an officer for three years. The sea was rough at the time of the collision. Witness was on the look-out when the watchman shouted out. At a distance of 20 to 30 feet he saw a sail, but no lights. It was coming on the steamer. It was a double masted pathimar. He was three times with the life-boat. He at first brought eleven men; four were picked up from the pathimar. The second time the witness picked up an old man. The third time he searched round the steamer for half an hour and the pathimar, but could not find any one. The captain called him alongside and the steamer proceeded to Bombay.

Thomas D' Silva, second engineer on board the "Juba," deposed to his having received telegraph order at about half past 2 o'clock. It was: "full speed astern." His engines were going 103 revelutions per minute.

The inquiry was adjourned to this morning.

POLICE COURTS.

The Hundi Application Dismissed.

RAO BAHADUR Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday delivered judgment in the matter in which Hussonali Vullibbai, a shipping, landing and commission agent, charged Gullam Hussine Issaji and a Marwari broker Ramkishon with cheating in respect of four hundies of Rs. 2,500 each.

His Worship, after recapitulating the evidence, said that after examining all the hundies (put in as exhibits) and hearing the cross-examination of the applicant, Mr. Velinkar, his counsel, intimated to the Court that the matter ought not to proceed further as it appeared to be a civil case After that counsel for the first and the pleader for the second respondents cross-examined the applicant further in order to enable their client to take what steps against the applicant that he might be advised to take. After this, the applicant consulted his counsel and said that he was advised that it was a civil matter and did not wish to proceed further. His Worship thought that on the materials before him that course was wise and the only proper one that could have been adopted. He was sure that if the applicant had told all the facts to Mr. Velinkar, not suppressing or misrepresenting anything, as he appeared to have done, Mr. Velinkar would never have advised him to go to a criminal court. His Worship was convinced on the materials before him that with a view to somehow try to drag the respondents to a criminal court there had been a lot of suppression of facts, and misrepresentation as regards some others in the applicant's case, but for which he would not have been able to come to court and obtain an order for an enquiry.

His Worship was convinced that the applicant did not sign any hundies at the request of the respondents in December last and that his statement that he had no dealings with the first respondent, in respect of hundies, was proved to be false by the production of the four hundies dated in September and the four hundies dated in October, which admittedly bore the applicant's signature. These hundies had been paid. The applicant said that he had kept no notes or memorandum of the hundies that he had signed and kept no account books though he was a merchant.

It was very strange that the applicant, who appeared to be a shrewd man, incurred liability for several thousands of rupees and yet kept no note of it, unless, indeed, he had memoranda of this and had purposely suppressed them as they would be incompatible with the case that he had put forward. The applicant said he had been a friend of the respondents from his infancy. His Worship declined to believe, that, considering the thick terms on which the applicant and the respondents were, he did not know the state of affairs of the first respondent.

It had been alleged by the respondents that the applicant had been put up by Mr. A. M. Jivanji to launch this prosecution because at the instance of the first respondent the C. I. D. had undertaken a certain prosecution. This might or might not be true; but his Worship had no materials before him at present to say that it was so. Under these circumstances, as he had not the slightest doubt that it was a civil matter, he discharged the notice and dismissed the complaint.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Deputy Inspector Sargon applied for a fortnight's remand in the case in which he charged Lalu Mahomed Hussein and Noor Mahomed Abdulla with stabbing Mahomed Safi Subhan on the night of the 29th instant at Bapty Road.

It is alleged that the first accused was sleeping on the road on Wednesday night, when a boy named Kallu, residing in the same locality, kicked his bedding over. An altercation ensued and the boy was knocked down. Mahomed Safi and another man, named Bakar Abdulla, went to his rescue and in the struggle which followed the second accused went to the assistance of the first. Suddenly, Mahomed Safi cried that he had been stabbed and the two accused left him and ran away.

Bakar arrested the first accused and after handing him over to another chased the second and had him arrested at Two Tanks by a police havaldar. It was found that Mohomed Safi had sustained a wound about five inches in length on the left side of the stomach. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his condition was found to be very serious and Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, proceeded there at the request of the police to record his dying declaration. Mahomed was put under chloroform before the magistrate arrived at the hospital.

His Worship granted the remand.

THE GREAT RAYMOND.

Was He Beaten in Handcuff Test at Hongkong?

In the Hongkong Supreme Court on the morning of the 10th of May the case was mentioned in which Henry A. Law claimed from Raymond the sum of 1,000 dols.

The action arose out of an incident, which occurred at the Theatre Royal on the 4th inst, when trouble arose over a question as to whether Mr. Law, a local gentleman, did actually succeed in freeing one hand from a pair of handcuffs which Raymond placed on his wrists.

Mr. P. W. Golding said he was appearing for Raymond who, he understood, would be leaving the Colony next Monday week. In those circumstances, therefore, he asked that the action might be fixed for an early date. It would probably occupy time as there would be a great many witnesses on both sides.

The hearing was to have been on the 15th inst.

THE MONSOON AT MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 29.

Tatya Dhangar belongs to a tribe that once owned India. His unwritten pedigree goes far further into antiquity than the roll of the proudest Rajput. He was here before the Bengalis invented their nation, prostituted the law courts and devised Swadeshi. Tatya is a man of simple habits as becomes a shepherd, his dress consisting principally of an admirably fitting brown skin that is waterproof and that repairs itself and in the intervals of such leisure as falls to his lot he is a weather prophet with the reservation that his attention is limited to his native hill, and has no regard for other places. Yesterday Tatya was interrogated by a visitor from Bombay who, having children and much luggage, desired to know when to prepare for flight, for already a slight shower had fallen in the morning. The reply was simple, direct and free from the hedging that so often accompanies an attempt to peep into the future. "Next Friday (the 31st instant) the "chota barsat" will come and four days afterwards, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the monsoon will begin. That is to say on the 4th of June. As if to gain confidence for his forecast a smart shower followed quickly, and soon after there came the sound of a salute of ten thousand distant guns, whose toll continued for a considerable part of the afternoon. Truly, Tatya Dhangar has been happy in his omens, and his hearer will await the denouement with the keenest of interest. Tatya's reputation goes back for many years. Eight years ago his forecast, three weeks ahead, was right within one hour and a half, and even then he had a name for reliability. Questioned as to how he arrives at his conclusions he is a little disappointing; instead of a discourse on the movement of the clouds, the signs of plants and trees and the seasonal habits of beasts and insects, he says simply that being a religious man who prays at the proper time and eats only vegetable food, he has an inward feeling that tells him when the rains may be expected. There are nevertheless numerous signs of bird, beast, plant and atmosphere that are known to the hill tribes, and are so familiar that they see without noting them until impressions unconsciously received accumulate until they result in a conclusion. The building of nests by the crows, the passage of swarms of fireflies by night across the hill from east to west, the turning of the chameleon's head to bright red and a way the sheep have of sniffing the bare ground are all well known signs presaging the rains, but none of these seem to an outsider to offer a basis for a fixed data. As for the hour, the rains almost invariably begin between four and six in the afternoon. If some competen forest official could find time and opportunity to collect and arrange these and other data, not forgetting the indications of that wonderfully sensitive plant the "goonj," whose black spotted scarlet seeds are used as weight by silversmiths, some valuable additions might be made to our local meteorology.

While finishing this letter a heavy downpour set in accompanied by rolling mist and distant thunder which will cause a most unpleasant surprise to the players at the Gymkhana and which already betrays defective jointing of the sheet iron roofs of the hotels.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The following is the statement of the Bank's assets on 30th May 1912 as compared with the figures of 30th April 1912 :—

	30th April	30th May
Local Bills Discounted ...	3,24,000	8,90,000
Cash Credits...	6,00,000	6,59,000
Loans and Demand Advance	11,25,000	10,87,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	14,000	14,000
Sundries	24,000	22,000
Cash and Investments ...	3,90,000	4,38,000
Rs.	24,77,000	31,10,000

The Secretaries, All-India United Insurance Company, Limited, write to say that "our All-India United Insurance Company Limited," of Bombay has got nothing to do with the All-India Insurance Company of Lahore.

KARACHI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 27.

EMPIRE DAY.

Karachi is always loyal, and thanks to a few energetic persons, Empire Day is invariably celebrated here in a suitable manner. Last Friday, flags flew gaily in all directions and Karachi was en fete. Although an unofficial holiday, the Commissioner had, a week before, announced that he would close his office for the afternoon and the "Sind Gazette" expressed the hope "that the example would be widely followed so that all Sind would be encouraged to enter into the Imperial spirit of the occasion." One always seems able to get through one's work here and at the same time to religiously observe the many holidays provided. In Bombay and Calcutta it is less easy to do this and a holiday is often seized upon to get off arrears of work. Not so in Karachi; here we see that holidays are holidays.

The celebrations which were arranged for this Imperial day were the following :—

(a) The decoration and illumination of Government Gardens (the zoological gardens).
(b) An exhibition of wrestling, also round abouts, games and conjuring for children in the gardens from 5-30 p. m. to 6-30 p.m.
(c) 5-30 p. m. onwards—Wreaths to be placed at the foot of the Queen Empress Victoria Memorial Statue in the Queen's Lawn in front of Frere Hall.
(d) 6-30 p. m. to 8 p. m. Tea and refreshments in Government Gardens for Europeans, Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans and others.
(e) 7 p. m. to 8-15 p. m. The playing of the Band, Fifes and Drums of the 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment in and around the Bandstand in the Government Gardens by kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F.F.W. Daniell and the Officers of the Regiment.
(f) 8 p. m. and onwards. The illumination of the gardens and the letting-off of fireworks, fireballoons etc.

The show at the gardens was admirably arranged and very well executed. The terrace and the lawn in front of the terrace, was fully taken up with tea tables while an excellent programme of music, chiefly of the patriotic order, was well rendered by the Band, Fifes and Drums of the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment. The fire-work display, accompanied by the sending away of fireballoons to the north-east, followed, and was much enjoyed by a large concourse of people. Indeed all Karachi seemed out for the great occasion.

A GAY WEEK-END.

Karachi always seems a place of many "weeks" but I did not know it went in for "week-ends." Evidently it does, for the Empire Day excitements last Friday were only a prelude to other events. On Saturday there was a Gymkhana Race Meeting, followed by the production of "My Friend the Prince" at the Frere Hall, while a Club supper afterwards wound up an exceedingly busy day. Sunday has rightly not been encroached upon although in these days one must be surprised at nothing. To-day Monday—a holiday—there is to be a Pagal Gymkhana, a whole-day cricket match versus the North Western Railway C.C., a 2nd XI half day match against the Parsees' XI and another performance of "my friend the Prince." So Karachi is celebrating the Whitsuntide holidays, right merrily.

"MY FRIEND THE PRINCE."

This comedy in three acts by Justin Huntley McCarthey was put on with considerable finish on Saturday at the Frere Hall and was much enjoyed by a crowded house. The following was the cast (in the order of appearance)

Shottery ..... Mr. G. H. Gardly
Gilbert Picard (an Opera singer) ..... Mr. M. de P. Webb
H. R. H. Prince Maurice of Pannonia ..... Mr. C. S. Anderson
Pansy ..... (Mr. Jannaway's daughters) Miss MacGavin
Poppy ..... (Mr. Jannaway's daughters) Miss Cherriot
Ambrose Pinning ..... Mr. T. C. Beaumont
Matthew Jannaway (a retired market gardener) ..... Mr. H. J. Mahon
Pink Jannaway (his son) ..... Mr. C. W. Ball
Honble Pets Godolphin ..... Captain C. Byles
H. R. H. Princess Brambilde of Pannonia ..... Mrs. C. S. Anderson
Baron ... Herdsame (Chancellor of Pannonia ..... Mr. E. H. Curling
William ... (Mr. Jannaway's Captain Fenning
Charles ... Footmen ..... Captain Blunt
Mr. Brown of Harrods, Limited. Mr. K. J. V. Nicholson.

The play was produced under the direction of Mr. C. S. Anderson and was splendidly staged. Mrs. M. de P. Webb played the difficult part of Gilberte Picard excellently. Mr. Mahon, as Matthew Jannaway, the retired market gardener who is anxious to thread his way into society—or to get in with "the nobs," as he puts it—was always entertaining while Mr. J.C. Beaumont in the role of Ambrose Pinning, a briefless and brainless barrister, entirely captured the house. While all the other parts were commendably played perhaps Mr. G. H. Gartly as Shottery and Mr. C. W. Ball as Pink Jannaway ought to be specially mentioned. Mr. Anderson is to be congratulated on his latest success. Special mention should also be made of the programme and its local advertisements in verse which kept the audience entertained during intervals which were commendably short. Karachi evidently possesses a budding poet laureate.

CRICKET.

The first big match of the season took place last Saturday between the Karachi Gymkhana and the Parsees. The Gymkhana batted first but could only make 107, to which Travers was the principal contributor with a score of 34. The bowling of P. M. Mehta was a feature of the match. He secured 8 wickets for 30, hitting the stumps five times, getting one man l.b.w., and catching and bowling the remaining two. The Parsees then proceeded to hit off the runs for the loss of four wickets. N. M. Dinshaw who has been seen in several occasions in Bombay in the Presidency games, played a not-out innings of 82 out of a total of 127. I am pleased to see Brooke has been distinguishing himself at home by making a big score in a Lancashire Trial match but, in my selfishness, I would prefer to see him here making runs for the Gymkhana. Captain Turner, our other Presidency representative, is also on leave, but I hear he will be back again before the season is out.

It is stated that the Port Trust is to proceed with the building of wharves on the western side of the harbour and is to purchase a suction dredger to this end.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, I. C. S., Additional Judicial Commissioner, who was doing duty at the Bombay High Court last monsoon, is proceeding on combined leave for four months from June 14th.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" May 30.)

Mr. Rustamji Hormusji Madan, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with fourlough for twenty-one months.

Mr. S. S. Godbole to be Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics at the Agricultural College, Poona, on probation for one year vice Mr. S. B. Butani resigned.

Mr. J. J. Panday is appointed Excise Sub-Inspector, Umbergaon, Thana District, on probation vice Mr. S. P. Ghaskadbi, deceased.

The following transfers of Excise Sub-Inspectors made by the Collector of Ratnagiri are notified :—Mr. V. B. Kulkarni, Sub-Inspector, Khed and Dapoli, S. D., to be Sub-Inspector, Vengurla, Mr. M. V. A. D'Cruz, Sub-Inspector, Malwan, S. D., to be Sub-Inspector, Khed and Dapoli, S. D. Mr. D.R. Marathe, Sub-Inspector, Ratnagiri, N. D., to be Sub-Inspector, Malwan, S. D. Mr. B. Y. Birmole, Sub-Inspector, Vengurla, to be Sub-Inspector, Ratnagiri, N. D.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered :—Mr. V. K. Kunte from Niphad to Taloda. Mr. B. B. Deshmukh from Taloda to Niphad.

Mr. Thakordas Parmanandas Munim, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Balkrishnashanker Vishnushanker Trivedi to do duty as Clerk of the Court, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Olpad, vice Mr. Amritlal Jagannath Bhau, transferred.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE SIND COAST.

New Light-ship and Light-house to be Provided.

The following press note was issued yesterday :—

The question of the improvement of the lighting of the Sind Coast had engaged the attention of Government since 1890, when Mr. Douglas, an expert, appointed by the Government of India to report on light-houses in India, recommended the provision of a light at the mouths of the Indus. The commanders of vessels who were consulted were in favour of the proposed light, the general opinion being that it should be placed near the Hajamro Beacon. The proposal, however, could not be carried out at the time owing to lack of funds.

The Hajamro Beacon was washed away in the cyclone of 1903. Three years later the Karachi Port Trust, as a step towards improving the lighting of the Sind Coast, more especially in the neighbourhood of the Port of Karachi, decided to replace the fixed light at Manora by a double flash light of the latest type and design. At the same time they drew attention to the necessity of a light at the Hajamro mouth of the Indus.

In 1909, the Commissioner in Sind submitted four alternative schemes for the lighting of the mouths of the Indus off Hajamro Point, namely, (1) a light-house on shore with a light of the first order, (2) a pile light-house off shore with a light of the second order, (3) a light-vessel, and (4) an automatic acetylene gas buoy. The last-named proposal was found to be open to practical objections. On the other hand the masters of certain lines which run regularly to Karachi held that no light at all was required at Hajamro Point, while among those who considered that a light there was necessary, there was a divergence of opinion as to whether it should be a light-house or a light-vessel.

In order to obtain an authoritative statement of the views of the commercial community, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was consulted on the subject. The Chamber reported in favour of the establishment of a light-house at the Hajamro mouth of the Indus, and stated that a strong body of opinion prevailed that a second light was also necessary on Cape Monze. The Naval authorities, however, declared strongly against the establishment of a light-house at the Hajamro mouth of the Indus on the ground that a light in that position would undoubtedly be a source of danger rather than a protection to vessels inasmuch as it would tempt them to approach too close in shore, more especially in the bad weather of the south-west monsoon or in the dust storms of the fair season when dependence could not be placed on any light in the locality being visible at a greater distance than about three miles. They were of opinion that a light-ship, moored in ten fathoms off the Hajamro mouth with a light of sufficient power to be visible at 15 miles would be of more use than a light-house, but held that even that arrangement was not absolutely necessary and that it was open to question whether such a vessel could be maintained on this exposed station in the south-west monsoon.

On a careful consideration of the case the Government of Bombay as well as the Government of India agreed in the opinion of the Naval authorities that a light-house in shore at the Hajamro mouth of the Indus would be a danger rather than an assistance to vessels approaching Karachi. He was, therefore, decided last year to consider further the alternative scheme of mooring a light-ship away from the shore and near the ten-fathom line. In support of this latter proposal it was represented that a large number of the vessels coming to Karachi are of the "tramp" class and not sufficiently well-manned and equipped to approach this dangerous coast in its unlighted condition in foul weather without grave risk. To vessels of this class a light would, it was thought, be of much value. It was urged that the objections which applied to the erection of a light-house did not extend to the establishment of a light-ship, for if such a vessel were moored near the ten-fathom line, it would be about eight miles from the shore, and there would be no danger that vessels would be tempted to come too close in shore in order to pick up the light.

After further correspondence with the shipping companies and Naval authorities in the course of which the proposal to erect a light-house on Cape Monze again came to the front, the Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust was requested to call all those interested in the question to a conference and ascertain whether in the event of "only one light being provided," the general opinion was that that light should be on Cape Monze (a first class light visible at a distance of 18 miles) or should be a light-vessel moored 16 1-2 miles south by east from the Manora Break-water.

On this question the conference came to the following decision :—

"This conference is unanimously and very strongly of opinion that two lights are necessary and that Government should provide a light-ship off the Sind Coast between Dwarka and Manora at a point to be selected as most suitable in view of the construction of the light-house at Cape Monze. Such a light they consider would be a great safeguard to vessels passing up and down the coast."

In the meantime further enquiry into the point had tended to show that there was every reason to believe that under proper precautions the maintenance of the proposed light-ship throughout the monsoon was not impracticable.

The Governor in Council, on a consideration of the above resolution and of the opinions elicited in the course of the previous correspondence, came to the final conclusion that the proposed light-ship off the coast would be of distinct utility to vessels approaching the port, that it was practicable to maintain it in position all the year round, and that its most suitable location would be off the Khai mouth of the Indus at the point indicated above. He also concurred in the opinion that a first-class light on Cape Monze would be of even greater utility than the proposed light-ship, and considered that for the complete protection of this dangerous coast both these two additional lights were necessary. He accordingly recommended their provision to the Government of India, proposing that their cost should, in the first instance, be met from provincial ravenues, the expenditure so incurred being ultimately recovered from the shipping by the levy of light dues similar to those imposed by the Madras Coast Lights Act, 1904.

The Government of India have now approved of the above proposals, and the Commissioner in Sind has been requested to submit detailed estimates of the coast of the project with plans, and to formulate proposals, in consultation with the shipping and mercantile bodies interested in the question, for the levy of light dues and for the necessary legislation on the lines of the Madras Coast Lights Act IX of 1904.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following general summary of crop and season reports in the Bombay Presidency has been published :—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of the Panch Mahals, Broach, East Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Mahi Kantha and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for cultivation of kharif crops is generally in progress. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in parts of Sind, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Kathiawar and Palanpur: it is deficient in parts of Kaira, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water and water for irrigation are insufficient in many places in the Presidency proper. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh and Belgaum; elsewhere they are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 25 to 59 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 32 to 53 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 31 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 31 to 53 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 40 to 47 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering is noticed. The public health is generally good, and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue has been granted and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 1-2 to 10, and of maize 9 1-2 to 10 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 25th May were 38,336 in the Panch Mahals and 8,007 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar were 59,747. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 6,672 and on gratuitous relief 4,388.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt., LL. B., to act as Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of the Honourable Sir Basil Scott, Kt., M. A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Captain B. R. Reilly, on return to duty, to be Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.

Major J. K. Condon to act as Political Resident, Aden, during the absence on leave of Major-General Sir. J. A. Bell, K.C.V.O., or pending further orders.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr. Fawcett.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Ratnagiri.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I. C. S., on relief by Mr. Clayton, to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I. C. S., on relief by Mr. MacMillan, to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur.

Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kapadia, on relief, to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I. C. S., on reversion from the Government of India, to be Assistant Collector, Thana.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is hereby granted to Mr. G. S. Williams, of the Faith Mission, Church of God.

The Rev. J. A. Wilson, Chaplain of Byculla, to be Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, vice the Rev. F. L. Bridges whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The Rev. H. Mould, on return from furlough, to be Chaplain of Byculla as a temporary measure.

The Rev. A. B. F. Cole, Chaplain of Karachi, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 1st June or subsequent date.

The Rev. G. F. Harvey is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 23rd April.

Mr. P. Wren, Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, has been granted privilege leave for fourteen days with effect from the 14th instant or subsequent date.

Under the scheme for the administration of the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund the Honourable Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt., and Mr. E.C.B. Acworth are nominated as Trustees of the Fund until further orders.

Captain H. S. Hutchison, M. B., I. M. S., was placed on general duty at the

THE ANÆMIA OF MALARIA.

How Modern Science Cures It.

Among the most profound and persistent results of infection by the malaria germ, anæmia takes a high place.

The reason is obvious, for to quote the old bible words, "the blood is the life," and every part of the body has to rely on the vital stream for the elements of its nutrition and growth. When, therefore, the blood is deficient in the elements which build up the body, and in the number of its red corpuscles, as it always is after an attack of Malaria, the consequences are bound to be serious. Consideration of this fact explains readily why it is that children who have Malaria are so often stunted in growth, and why adults look prematurely old and suffer from marked nervous symptoms as well as from diseases of particular organs.

Before these conditions can be cured, it is obvious that the blood must be restored to perfect health. Quinine, which destroys the malaria parasite, cannot do this; and the crude forms of iron have been proved to be equally useless, for doctors now know that iron can only properly be made use of by the system when it is in what they call the "organic form" and in "chemical combination." Besides this, that distinguished physician, Sir William Gowers, and other notable scientists, have proved that phosphorus plays a great part in the production of healthy blood. It, too, must be administered in the same "organic" form as iron, for most of the ordinary phosphorus preparations derange the digestion and so make the patient's later state worse than the first. Happily, a method has been discovered by which phosphorus can be given in the form in which it can be most easily made use of by the weakened and rundown body. This is by sanatogen, which has, in a comparatively short time achieved the greatest reputation of any nerve tonic food known to the world.

In addition to the organic form of phosphorus, Sanatogen contains the bodybuilding part of pure milk, and thus contains all the iron which is found in milk. It is, therefore, an ideal preparation for improving the blood. How rapidly and completely it does this has been shown in innumerable cases quoted in the medical papers. Here is one from "The Medical Press and Circular":—"A woman, who was so anæmic that her red blood corpuscles numbered only 3,800,000 per cubic millimetre with haemoglobin 48 per cent., was placed on Sanatogen, and at the end of a fortnight her red blood cells had risen to 4,000,000 per cubic millimetre and the haemoglobin to 52 per cent."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

Should State-Aid be Withdrawn.

The correspondent who represented the "Church Times" at the Coronation Durbar has come to the conclusion that the bishops of the Anglican Church must be released from State control, and contributes a long article to his journal on the subject. He has some useful information to give which may come as a surprise to some of our English readers, wrote "India" recently.

In three of the ten dioceses, as in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the bishop's stipend is paid entirely out of Indian revenues—that is to say, by the State. In the case of Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon, and Nagpur, the bishops receive their income from two sources—namely, the endowment of the See which may be taken as about £700 per annum, and a senior chaplain's pay which the State contributes as its share. The bishops of the remaining three dioceses—Travancore, Tinnevelly, and Chota Nagpur—do not receive State aid. All those bishops who draw salary, either in whole or in part, from Government are Government servants. They are subject to those Sections of the Indian Civil Service regulations which deal with ecclesiastical matters; they draw allowances when travelling on duty; they require the permission of Government to go on leave; they send official correspondence and telegrams at the expense of the State, and have the benefit of a legal adviser, to whom the State either pays or guarantees an income in return for the performance of duties of registrar; they earn a pension or bonus. (In other words, they are secretaries to Government in the Ecclesiastical Department.)

As regards the general question of establishment apart from the bishops, Government, in addition to maintaining a staff of about 170 to 180 chaplains, to whom it grants liberal pay, pension, and travelling expenses, has contributed thousand of pounds towards the election of churches all over the land, has made cemeteries in every place, and spends large sums annually in keeping these ecclesiastical properties in repair. The chaplains are under the episcopal command as the junior officers of an army are under their general.

There is a similar establishment for the Presbyterians designated by Government "the Church of Scotland" whose chaplains come under the same rules as the Anglicans, and receive the same pay. The only difference is that in each large division of India, there is a Scotch "presidency senior chaplain," as he is called to take the place of a bishop. Other religious bodies, such as the Roman Catholics, Wesleyans and the Baptists, receive subsidies for ministrations to British soldiers at various rates and on a scale quite different from that on which assistance is given to the Established Church. It is suggested by the writer that reorganisation of this system is urgently necessary, and that it should follow some such lines as these:—

(i) Let the Government of India withdraw all State aid, direct or indirect, from those Sees which it has endowed in whole or in part.

(ii) Let it waive its right to recommend or nominate Bishops for any of the Indian Sees.

(iii) Let it appoint Presidency Chaplains, after the manner of the Scotch Establishment to attend to all business matters connected (a) with chaplains, their pay, appointment, allowances, postings, leave, etc., etc., and (b) with cemeteries and ecclesiastical buildings.

(iv) Alternatively, let it arrange all these duties to be discharged by the Archdeacons of whom there is one in each diocese (excepting Lahore, where the second is an Indian)—who are Government Chaplains.

In either case the suggestion is that the Bishop, being no longer a Government servant, should be relieved of routine work, and not be expected to correspond with Government over such matters as I have enumerated above.

(v) Let the Church in India provide itself with a properly constituted Provincial Synod and Diocesan Synods, in place of the present Conference bodies—Synods which will command the respect and obedience of Churchmen, and will be able to act for the Church of the Province.

The hope is expressed by the correspondent that his article will in any event "set people thinking of what ought to be done to remedy a very unsatisfactory state of affairs." Indians will not disagree with this description. The Christian community in India is quite wealthy enough to endow its own ministers of religion, and it is difficult to justify the support of bishops, archdeacons, and a "posse" of Anglican and Presbyterian chaplains out of funds almost wholly raised from Hindus and Mahomedans.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 21st May.

340. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—

Saturday the 1st prox—"C" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

Members are expected to proceed by the train notified.

341. Enrolments—The undermained having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 7311 Vol. R. Flemieg.

No. 7312 Vol. E. Prophet.

342. Adjutant's Office will be closed on Monday the 3rd June 1912 being the anniversary of the Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of India.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

The recent Browning celebration induces a writer in a Home paper to the remark that Browning's career as a dramatist may almost be said to have begun and ended with his friendship with Macready. That famous actor presented his "Strafford," and the printed addition of it was dedicated to him "in affectionate admiration." It was acted for the first time at Covent Garden Theatre on May 1, 1837, and Macready himself played the part of Wentworth and Helen Faucit that of the Countess of Carlisle. Browning's contract was for £12 a night for the first twenty-five nights, and £10 a night for ten nights after. As the production drew near, Macready grew uneasy, and on April 28, we find him writing as follows in his diary:—"There is no chance in my opinion for 'Strafford', but in the acting, which by possibility might carry it to the end without disapprobation; but that the curtain can fall without considerable opposition, I cannot venture to anticipate under the most advantageous circumstances. In all the historical plays of Shakspeare, the great poet has only introduced such events as act on the individuals concerned, and of which they are themselves a part; the persons are all in direct relation to each other, and the facts are present to the audience. But in Browning's play we have a long scene of passion—upon what? A plan destroyed, by whom or for what we know not, and a Parliament dissolved, which merely seems to inconvenience Strafford in his arrangements."

On the morning of the production there was a rehearsal, at which Browning was present. He was delighted with everything, particularly with Macready's performance, which, to the gratification of the actor, he said "was to him a full recompense for having written the play, inasmuch as he had seen his utmost hopes of the character perfectly embodied." And in the evening it was duly given, before a huge audience, and received with favour—thanks, however, as Macready had foreseen, mainly to the acting. Six years later, on February 11, 1843, the same actor produced "The Blot on the Scutcheon," at Drury Lane, after many difficulties and no little friction with the author at rehearsals. This was a dead failure and Browning blamed Macready for it, though it must be difficult for any one who has read it to see how any actor or actors, however gifted, could make a success with a plot so crude and dialogue so utterly unsuited to the stage. Thenceforth he ceased writing for the stage, and devoted himself to dramatic poems which were meant to be read but not acted. His "Strafford," with some revision, might well have been revived at one of our theatres this week, but "The Blot on the Scutcheon" is impossible.

Although Browning never quite forgave what he regarded as Macready's shabby treatment of "The Blot on the Scutcheon," he lived to be a friend and a warm admirer of Henry Irving, to whom he gave as a present the purse which was found, after his death, in the pocket of Edmund Kean. Irving always regarded the elder Kean as the greatest of British actors, and the gift was one of his most treasured possessions. The late Mr. Bram Stoker has left us a lively description of the poet, and the actor talking on the loftiness and truth of Shakspeare's thought, the magic music of his verse, and the light which his work threw on human nature. "And," he adds, "whenever these two men talked a quiet little group grew round them: all were content to listen while they spoke." Among the Lyceum premieres at which Browning was present was that of Tennyson's "Queen Mary" on April 18, 1876, and he thus wrote to his brother poet and dramatist next day:—"Irving was very good indeed, and the others did their best, not so badly. The love as well as admiration for the author was conspicuous. Indeed, I don't know whether you ought to have been present to enjoy it or were safer in absence from a smothering of flowers and deafening 'tumult of acclaim.' All congratulations." Here, as in the case of "Strafford," the success had been mainly that of the actor, and the piece had a comparatively short run. Browning also became an enthusiastic admirer of Salvini, whose Œdipus he described to Mr. W. M. Rossetti as "the finest effort of art I have ever beheld; not only the finest in the art of acting, but the finest in any art whatsoever, including painting and music." Indeed, all his life Browning was a lover of fine acting, and the story has been told how, in his younger days, he used to walk all the way from London to Richmond and back to see Kean.

"The Double Game," which was produced on Tuesday afternoon in mail week at Kingsway Theatre, is much the best work that Mr. Maurice Baring has yet done for the theatre. Neither "The Grey Stocking" nor "The Green Elephant" is to be compared with it in interest and grip. The play is founded on an incident which came under Mr. Baring's notice, when he was a correspondent in Moscow. A woman with strong revolutionary tendencies shot herself on discovering that her husband was a police spy. Mr. Baring has set the scene of his play in a boarding-house in Moscow, where Maria Andrevna is living. She has left St. Petersburg and her aristocratic friends in order to work at the study of medicine and "for the people." She has been influenced to do this by a young student, Romodin, whom she takes to be her very good friend, but who is passionately in love with her. He warns her against a middle-aged man, Rakint, and hates the terrorist party which she has joined. His instinct tells him Rakint is rotten in character, and he suspects him of being a spy. But Maria loves Rakint, and will hear nothing against him.

Mr. Baring unfolds his plot with great skill. He gives you the spy as a human being, not as conventional villain, and shows you very powerfully how easily a man might slip into his position without losing all self-esteem. Rakint's love for Maria is a real thing, and the scene where he confesses his love and begs her to leave "the cause" is powerful. He cannot own that he is a spy to her; and she cannot give way. The lot has actually fallen upon her to throw the bomb, she tells him; to run away would be to kill her very soul. Right up to the moment when Maria finally learns the truth, Mr. Baring's grip does not loosen. But the way she is made to learn seems to us unfortunate and theatrical. Her entry to overhear Romodin's frenzied outburst at Rakint's treachery strikes a false note. It was too arbitrary and unimpressive.

But Mr. Baring's play is well observed and interesting. He knows what he is writing about. It was, moreover, extremely well acted. Mr. Claude King gave weight and importance to the part of Rakint, and showed the conflict in the fellow's heart with much subtlety. There were directness and simplicity in Miss Ernita Lascelles' performance as Maria, but she lacked the staying power which such a part demands, and without which no climax is possible. Mrs. A. B. Tapping, Mr. Lionel Pape, and Mr. Michael Sherbrooke all did good work, but the finest performance was undoubtedly that of Mr. Harcourt Williams as the student Romodin. His emotional power and sincerity were of the highest value to the play; and the only fault in a remarkable performance was that he was inclined to declaim lines which should not be declaimed. For example, when Romodin begs Maria not to think him mean, he is beyond anger and beyond loudness, and would have hardly spoken above a quick whisper.

An event of interest to the lovers of musical comedy will be the production of Mr. Robert Courtneidge's new piece, entitled "Princess Caprice," which was originally to have been brought out this evening, but the premiere of which has now been postponed till Saturday. The work is an adaptation of that great Continental success "Der Liebe Augustin," and its music is by Leo Fall, who is to conduct at the first performance. Mr. Courtneidge's company differs somewhat from that which was seen in his last two successes. "The Mousme" and "The Arcadian," including, as it does this time, neither Miss Florence Smithson nor Mr. Dan. Rolyat. In place of these, however, are several well-known and popular artists, including Mr. Courtice Pounds and Mr. George Graves (who will be heartily welcomed back to musical comedy by his many admirers after his temporary devotion to pantomime), along with one or two new-comers of whom report speaks very favourably.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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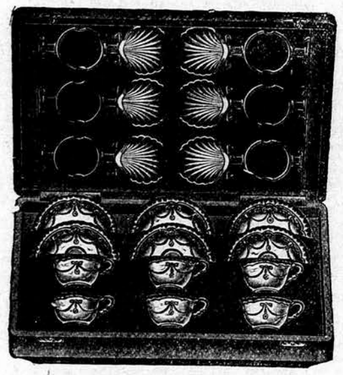

Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

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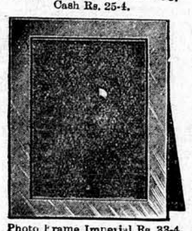

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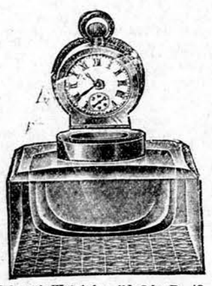

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Mother! Mother! Mother!
Sprinkle Keating's over me
For I've been on a street car
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KILLS BUGS & ALL INSECTS.

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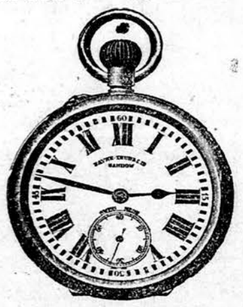

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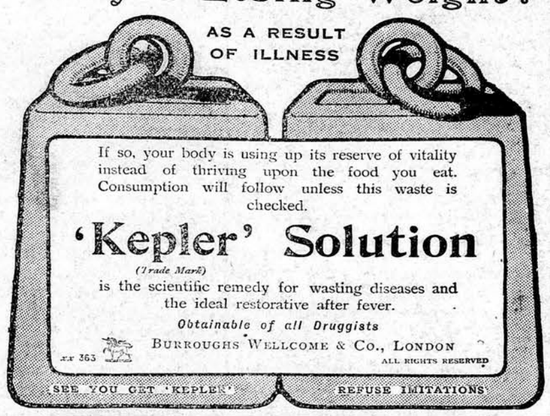

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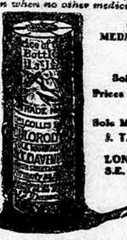

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